

# Protests Stop 'Peace Now' Meeting Here

## Patriotic Storm Gets Church to Cancel 'Forum'

New York's home-front war against negotiated peace traitors won a significant victory yesterday when it became known that the Community Church of New York, headed by the "pacifist" Dr. John Haynes Holmes, had called off its forum at which Dr. George W. Hartmann, chairman of "Peace Now" was scheduled to speak Feb. 20.

Opposition from labor, church, Jewish and other patriotic organizations, finally forced trustees of the church to cancel the forum.

The Daily Worker was the New York paper that campaigned to have the Hartmann meeting cancelled.

The statement calling off the meeting at Dr. Holmes' church, 40 E. 35th St., was signed by Johanna M. Lindloff, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Community Church, and Dominick F. Pachella, president.

The trustees' attempt to excuse the invitation to Hartmann on the ground that since the adherents of "unconditional surrender" had presented their views, it was only "fair play" to hear from the other side. Forced to account to public opinion, the Board of Trustees finally felt that "we have no choice but to change the program."

Mounting opposition to the type of pacifism which serves as a heavy cloak for negotiated peace groups has shaken the very ground under the Community Church's forums. Instead of Hartmann, the program will hear a discussion on "Can Our Forum Go on?" by Dr. Holmes himself.

Church leaders who spoke out against the proposed meeting were Kenneth Leslie, editor of "The Protestant"; Guy Shipman, editor of "The Churchman"; Dr. Sidney S. Tedeschi, pastor of Union Temple, Brooklyn; Dr. William G. Clark-Duff, pastor of the Dutch Presbyterian Church and Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Christ Church on Park Ave.

The National Maritime Union issued a blast against the "Axis-inspired meeting" as did the Jewish People's Committee.

## Queens Vets Map Fight on Vandals

Veterans groups of many faiths are organizing to wipe out the scourge of vandalism in Queens.

A preliminary discussion on an action program called by Jacob Cottin, county commander of the Queens County Council, Jewish War Veterans, took place Sunday morning. The purpose of the meeting, he said, was to discuss what action can be taken in connection with the recent wave of vandalism, particularly cemeteries.

The meeting heard the case of anti-Semitic hoodlums who invaded Mr. Lebanon Cemetery, Glendale, and after turning over 68 graves, caused considerable damage to them with heavy hammers.

Another meeting to follow up with a definite program will be held soon.

At the gathering were Police Capt. Thomas Ward, Glendale Precinct; Assistant District Attorney Harry I. Huber; Harold Young, commander, Queens County American Legion; Robert W. Caldwell, commander, Queens County Veterans of Foreign Wars; Philip A. Jones, Catholic War Veterans; August Geiger, United Spanish War Veterans; Wallace E. Kehoe, county commander of the Army and Navy Union; Henry Albert, past state commander of the Jewish War Veterans.

Cottin is also a member of the executive board of the Long Island American Jewish Congress.

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# BRITISH GAIN IN BEACHHEAD FIGHT; RED ARMY CRUSHING RINGED FOE

## Map Drive to Back FDR Veto On Subsidy Ban

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Organized labor, farmer, veterans and consumers groups today mapped a drive for action in Congress to sustain an expected presidential veto of the subsidy ban approved by both the House and the Senate.

Plans to support the President were announced after congressional leaders who conferred at the White House this morning again repeated their conviction that Mr. Roosevelt would veto the Commodity Credit Corporation bill to which the subsidy ban was attached.

A meeting between House and Senate conferees on the subsidy bill which was expected to take place today did not materialize. There is little doubt, however, that minor differences between the House and Senate bill both banning subsidies will soon be straightened out.

### URGUE FOR VETO

A statement urging the President to veto the subsidy ban and pledging his full support was issued by the Advisory Committee to the House Committee for the Protection of Consumers.

Led by Omar Ketchum, legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who stated that authorization for an adequate fund for subsidies was a major part of the veterans' legislative program, the group planned to act on an emergency basis in calling on Congress to uphold a veto.

Organizations represented on the committee include the Farmers Union, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, AFL, CIO and American Association of University Women.

"The Congress has again enacted another inflation bill, a high cost of living bill, a good shortage bill as the President so aptly described the act passed last June," the committee declared, "and it must be vetoed if the administration's price support program to increase food production is to be continued and expanded without causing further increase in the cost of living."

### Blast Bases in France, Holland

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UP).—U. S. Thunderbolt fighter-bombers today heavily attacked the German airfield at Gilze-Rijen, Holland, in the U. S. 8th Air Force's 15th strategic mission in 18 days, while hundreds of British bombers and fighters carried the non-stop Allied pounding of the French invasion coast into its seventh straight day.

The deadly Thunderbolts, blasting the German airfield for the fourth time since Jan. 23, were escorted by other Thunderbolt fighters. No enemy planes rose to intercept the raiders and all U. S. planes returned to their bases.

The bomb-pocked airfield, some 35 miles southeast of Rotterdam, has been a major target of the 8th Air Force in recent weeks.

## Crush Anti-Semites, Gov't Aide Urges

By Abraham Chapman  
"Attack, attack, attack, wherever the forces of tyranny show their heads." This is what Assistant United States Attorney-General Norman M. Littell declared at the close of the two-day session of the National Conference to Combat Anti-Semitism, convened by the American Jewish Congress.

Assistant U. S. Attorney-General Littell is secretary of the National Committee to Combat Nazi Persecutions and Extermination of Jews, which was recently formed by Supreme Court Justice Murphy, Vice President Wallace, Wendell Willkie and a cross-section of national leaders of decisive sections of American life. Amplifying President Roosevelt's message to the Conference that anti-Semitism is "Hitler's game," Littell traced the work of various anti-Semitic organizations in America directly to Berlin.

"Piece by piece the pattern of this preliminary Nazi invasion of the United States took shape," said Littell at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday. "The anti-Semitic propaganda was fed into this country by organizations and publications working under the authority and direction of Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment. Nazi money was distributed in convenient denominations to agents and publications here and abroad—in packs of twenty dollar bills here in the United States and in five pound notes in England."

The United States Assistant Attorney General charged that "these organizations spread the germ of anti-Semitism, penetrating at every opportunity through carefully supplied lists of names into the Armed Forces, attempting to undermine their loyalty to the existing form of government in this country."

"Anti-Semitism was a cement," he said, "which bound together in the United States all of the groups and individuals from the Poles to the Germans."

(Continued on Page 2)

## People for Soldier Vote, Martin Admits

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There was a brief lull in the soldier vote battle on Capitol Hill today with no meeting between House and Senate conferees on the conflicting bills passed by the two bodies likely until Wednesday.

Rep. John Rankin, leader of the State's Rights coalition which has been fighting a Federal ballot, attempted to utilize the breathing spell by issuing another of his almost daily bulletins of bluster.

Rankin's interminable speeches and statements have earned him the nickname of "Silent John" in the House press gallery.

Adopting the guise of a spokesman for the Democratic Party, Rankin issued an "answer" to Republican leader Joe Martin's challenge to the President to make the Federal ballot a campaign issue.

Rankin and Martin have been close allies during the soldier vote battle.

Martin's challenge was actually seen as an admission that the Republicans have lost political strength as a result of their alliance with Rankin against a Federal ballot.

He said that "when the facts are known, the public will be on our side." This was interpreted as a round-about admission that the public is now against the Republicans on this issue.

In his "answer" to Martin, Rankin said:

"We appreciate Mr. Martin's courage in offering such a dare; but the Democratic Party is not ready to commit suicide—in that manner."

Rankin said that the Democrats could not carry Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina "or any other Southern State" if the Federal ballot were a campaign.

It was noted that he enumerated only those Southern States whose Congressmen had largely split with Rankin in order to support the President on the soldier vote issue.

This was seen as another jab by Rankin at the majority of Southern Congressmen who are now lined up in opposition to his working alliance with Martin and the House Republicans.

## Korsun Falls, Soviets Gain In Pskov Drive

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UP).—Rapidly completing their battle of annihilation against ten surrounded German divisions, Soviet troops today captured the town of Korsun, heart of Nazi resistance in the "Cherkassy Pocket." Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviets also captured five other towns as they cut the area of the pocket to less than 100 square miles. The pocket now measures about 12 miles from north to south and about six from east to west.

Outside the pocket other German forces, trying to break into the pocket and relieve the siege, succeeded in driving a slight wedge into the Soviet lines, Moscow said. That was in an unspecified area northwest of Zvenigorodka, which is 28 miles southwest of Korsun and where the Germans have suffered heavy losses in recent days during unsuccessful attempts to break the siege.

Moscow said the Germans sent large forces of tanks and infantry into the attack and "at a cost of large losses in manpower and material, the enemy succeeded in wedging insignificantly into our defenses."

### GAIN TOWARD PSKOV

On the Northern Front three Soviet columns furthered their converging drive toward Pskov, gateway to Soviet Latvia and Soviet Estonia, and Moscow dispatches said the rate of the advance was limited only by the ability of Soviet infantry to negotiate the difficult terrain.

Moscow's broadcast war bulletin said the westernmost column, striking down the east shore of Lake Peipus, captured several localities, none of which was identified.

To the west, below the former German base of Luga, the Soviets captured eight towns. Among them were Zapolye, 25 miles south of Luga; Dubrovka, 18 miles east-southeast of Luga; and Smerdi, seven miles southwest of Luga.

Moscow reports said the Germans, fearful of the Soviet surge on all fronts, were evacuating Gestapo officers and civil administrators from Pskov, Minsk, Kovno, in Western Ukraine and Tallinn, capital of Soviet Estonia. They said German Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels had ordered 150 German newspaper editors to return to occupied areas of Russia to return to Germany.

German opposition was reported melting on the Northern Front where a new five-day advance had cleared the east shore of Lake Peipus and freed approximately 2,000 square miles between the lake and Luga.

Moscow reported the Soviets under Gen. Leonard A. Govorov were sloping through forests and marshes and pushing over swollen streams in a forced march on Pskov. One column was driving south-west, another south and another south-east from Lake Peipus.

Aiding the Soviets were fierce guerrillas who slashed into the German rear and led the Red Army infantry through the forests and swamps to their principal objectives.

### Willkie Says He's a Candidate

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 14 (UP).—Wendell L. Willkie today formally announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination and said he would have campaign organizations in every state in the union.

### Browder to Talk In Bronx Feb. 24

Earl Browder will address a Bronx recruiting rally on Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Bronx Winter Garden. It was announced by the Bronx County Communist Committee yesterday. The first 500 recruits in the Bronx will be presented to the General Secretary of the Communist Party.

A full program of entertainment has been arranged, including outstanding concert artists. Invitations to this meeting are now available at the Bronx County Committee of the Communist Party and all Communist clubs in the Bronx.

## Nazis' Nemesis--People's Hero



Marshal Tito, legendary leader of the Yugoslav People's Army, is pictured above (left) with a member of his staff, somewhere in Yugoslavia. Tito's forces have succeeded in liberating many sections of Yugoslavia from the Nazi occupationists.

## Picado, Costa Rican Anti-Fascist, Wins

SAN JOSE, C. R., Feb. 14 (UP).—Youthful government-supported Teodoro Picado is Costa Rica's new President, having defeated former President Leon Cortes Castro by approximately 50,000 votes, latest official returns from yesterday's election indicated today.

Cortes admitted defeat last night. He attributed his defeat to government pressure.

Picado is only 44. He was supported by the National Republican Party, the liberal wing of the Catholic Church and the Vanguardia Popular (formerly Communist) Party.

## British to Observe Red Army Day

LONDON, Feb. 14 (UP).—Red Army Day will be observed throughout the British Isles Feb. 23, with the British Information Ministry arranging a series of programs in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast celebrating the Soviet victories.

The program in London will include a concert and mass meeting featuring verses written for the occasion by John Masefield, Britain's Poet Laureate, which have been set to music by Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the King's music.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, will be the principal speaker at Edinburgh; R. S. Hudson, Agriculture Minister, will address the Cardiff celebration; and A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, will speak in Belfast.

## Willkie Says He's a Candidate

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## Nazis Getting Panicky Over Home Front Morale

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (ICN).—According to information received here, the Hitlerite chiefs are increasingly concerned with the growth of defeatist sentiments among the Germans. Under the slogan "The enemy in our midst," Hitlerite leaflets recently appealed "Don't believe everything being whispered to you. Remember that the treacherous enemy is spreading false information among us. He who conveys these reports to others is betraying his people in our hour of extreme danger and deserves the severest punishment."

With the aim of intimidating the people, the newspapers are simultaneously reporting the execution of "rumor-mongers." Stefan Rambausch, a worker in a big Berlin factory was sentenced to death for "seditious talk in a big circle of people." A certain Leo Staats was executed in Birresborn for "corrupting speeches to soldiers."

## Yanks Ram 200 Yards Deeper Into Cassino

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Feb. 14 (UP).—Launching an attack at what a few days ago was one of the most endangered points of the Rome beachhead, British troops have recaptured a bridge spanning a stream choked with German dead while the Americans have rammed 200 yards deeper into Cassino, it was disclosed tonight.

American and British field officers were given permission to shell the Monte Cassino Monastery if they deemed it absolutely necessary, and propaganda leaflets were fired toward the abbey, warning the monks and any Italian civilians to evacuate.

The Allies suffered a temporary setback when the Germans reoccupied the canning factory settlement just east of Carroccio, which has been the scene of see-saw fighting for four days.

It was announced that since Feb. 3, the beachhead lines have been held firm, indicating that the few limited withdrawals actually occurred before the German counter-attacks reached their peak.

One enemy division, the 15th Infantry from southern France, had been so chewed up in the last week's fighting that it had lost its striking power and others were weakened by heavy casualties.

### AERIAL SUPPORT

Flying 800 sorties Sunday, the Allied Mediterranean Air Force gave heavy support to the beachhead battle with fighter planes and light and medium bombers blasting enemy positions and traffic just back of the line from dawn to dusk.

The British advance, giving the Allies a bridgehead within the beachhead, came on the Anzio-Rome road where for five days they had been on the receiving end of heavy German attacks aimed at cracking what the enemy hoped was the weakest part of the line.

The Germans had poured waves of troops over the stream while they held the bridge but when the attacks reached the weary British, with a remarkable comeback, promptly went back over to the attack and rolled over the bridge as the enemy surrendered in sizeable lots.

## Finnish Peace Rumors Thicken

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

London and Stockholm continued to speculate actively yesterday on the Finnish peace maneuvers. The most intelligent diplomatic report from London said the Soviet Union would undoubtedly refuse anything but a complete unconditional surrender from the Finnish government.

United Press quoted "non-British diplomatic observers" as declaring that the unconditional surrender policy, agreed upon by Marshal Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt, would undoubtedly be the basis of Soviet terms to Finland.

Meanwhile, Stockholm's story is that Juho Paasikivi, the former Finnish premier who negotiated the March, 1940 agreement, had actually been sent to Sweden to undertake peace negotiations.

Paasikivi, of course, insists that his visit is just private business. Other stories said that the German Foreign Office was already applying pressure on Finland to keep her from falling out of the Axis.

In London, the Norwegian government-in-exile was said to have received a report that the Germans were afraid the Finnish defection would force them to evacuate northern Norway.

The Nazis, according to this story, were preparing to turn Norway over to the traitor, Vidkun Quisling in a terror campaign against Norwegian patriots.



## In the East the War Reaches for Pskov

By a Veteran Commander

THE sudden massive breakthrough of General Govorov's armies on the eastern shore of Lake Peipus (Chudskoye) has brought the war to the very doorstep of the great German-held fortress of Pskov. In five days Govorov has swept through 800 inhabited points to reach a point near hallowed "Raven Rock" where Alexander Nevski defeated the Teutonic Knights on April 4, 1242 (see map on map). Soviet troops are only a little more than 40 miles from Pskov where six railroads join.

### On the War Fronts

Now consider the position of the Germans in the fortress of Staraya Russa. They can get out only through Pskov because the line running south from Dno has been cut by General Popov just north of Novosokolniki. Thus we see that a huge trap is forming around Dno. It represents the last 15,000 square miles of German-held territory of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic which has been almost cleared of the invader. There is only one exit from this trap—through Pskov which, like Lvon in the south, is the key to the German northern wing. It is to be expected that Govorov will strike south from Pskov toward Pskov and will try to cut the Luga-Pskov line at Strugi Kravnye or Plyussa. There can be no doubt, though, that the Germans will put up a fierce fight for Pskov and for its immediate approaches.

It must be noted that, due to a freak winter, rivers and lakes are covered with only a thin crust of ice and this makes it hardly possible for the Red Army to carry through an outflanking



maneuver against Pskov across the historic lakes (thin ice is the worst military obstacle—it won't hold guns and vehicles and at the same time it precludes the use of boats).

On the southern wing, German relief attacks around Zvenigorodka have failed again and the trapped group around Korsun is melting with every hour. However, the fact that the Germans are sacrificing scores of tanks and thousands of men daily to relieve their encircled troops shows that the trapped group is still worth relieving.

The Germans announce that General Vatutin is attacking strongly near Dubno. This would mean, if true, that he is thrusting in the direction of Tarnopol and Lvon in order to cut the Warsaw-Orlita trunk line.

The systematic pounding of Finnish military objectives, from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Finland, is proceeding apace.

THE situation in the Anzio beachhead has improved markedly and in some sectors the Germans are on the defensive. The improvement of the weather played an important role enabling Allied planes to become active again.

However, the general strategic situation in Italy remains what might be called "dull."

Nothing of importance transpired on the other fronts.

## Crush Anti-Semitism, Gov't Attorney Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

lowers and the Bund leaders to the thirty individuals now facing trial and many others not named here.

### NATIONAL PROBLEM

The Assistant U. S. Attorney General emphasized the fact that anti-Semitism is a national American problem calling for forthright and decisive action on the part of the government. "The Federal Government," he said, "acted—not with firing squads as in Germany, but with indictments in the courts where the judgments of average American citizens sitting in the jury box sent sixty persons to the penitentiary . . . and twenty-seven others linked in this gigantic conspiracy to undermine the security of the United States Government have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C. are now about to go on trial."

Littell bluntly called for vigorous government action in the following words:

"Let us proceed by law, as Federal prosecutors are now proceeding, to strike and strike hard wherever the facts justify, and let us turn the light of public scrutiny mercilessly upon the soldiers on the home front—our public officials in the cities, counties and states wherever the virus of apathy, indifference or prejudice gnaws to any citizen the equal protection of the law."

"During the morning and afternoon, the delegates met with experts in six panels which dealt specifically with the problems of how to combat anti-Semitism and race hatred in every walk of American life. There were panels on: religion, labor, inter-group relations, education, press and radio, and government."

The panel on government which was addressed by representatives of every arm of American government, city, state, federal, administrative and judicial, unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon "the Democratic and Republican Parties and each other national political party, to adopt in its respective national conventions to be held in 1944, an unequivocal plank in its political platform condemning the fomentation of religious or racial hatred or prejudice, including anti-Semitism, and pledging such party to do its

part in eliminating such reprehensible, un-American practices from American life."

### JEWISH-NEGRO UNITY

A conference highlight was the recognition, in most of the panels, of the link between the fight against anti-Semitism and the fight for the rights of the Negro people. Prominent in the panels were invited Negro leaders. Chairing the panel on government, Judge Nathan D. Perlman, expressed the opposition of the American Jewish Congress to any and all forms of segregation and discrimination against the Negro people and pledged the help of the American Jewish Congress in the fight against segregation and for the full equality of the Negro people.

The panel on inter-group relations unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the employment of Negro doctors and inferiors in all of the city hospitals in New York, upon the plea of a Negro doctor and a white doctor from Harlem Hospital.

Space does not permit mention of the names of the many prominent consultants who addressed the panel, not to mention a portrayal of the significant and alert discussion. The panels were conducted on a democratic basis and large number of delegates had the opportunity to exchange views, to agree and disagree, and hammer out a unified approach. The range of the point of view presented was comprehensive, embracing Democrats and Republicans, spokesmen of the CIO and AFL, spokesmen of the Catholic press, the daily press and the Jewish press, including Paul Novick, the editor of the Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit, as well as spokesmen from the Jewish Morning Journal and the Jewish Day.

The conference was a landmark in the development of the fight against anti-Semitism. In the development of national unity to defeat the pro-fascist, anti-Semitic, anti-Negro forces in America and the new offensive spirit against the anti-Semitic-fascist it showed.

The rich material, on the legislation and community action, on the role of labor and the place of religion and education in the fight against anti-Semitism will have to be dealt with in future articles.

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DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

## India Unions to Attend World Labor Parley

(Special Cable to Allied Labor News)

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.—Unanimously accepting the invitation of the British Trades Union Congress to participate in the world labor conference at London, on June 5, the All-India Trades Union Congress stated: "Non-participation would mean leaving the viewpoint of the Indian workers to be misrepresented by the reactionary and government-sponsored Indian Federation of Labor."

Delegates named to the London parley are, N. M. Joshi, general secretary of the All-India Trades Union Congress; S. A. Dange, president; and V. R. Kallappa, president of the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial TUC.

### SOME STILL JAILED

"It now remains for the government of India to grant passport and travel facilities for delegates to the London meeting," the council said. Forty-six of the TUC council members were present, most of the others still being in jail.

Joshi reported that whereas, at its Nagpur session in May, 1943 the ATTUC comprised 191 unions with a membership of 269,003, it now has 256 affiliated unions and 336,914 members. Joshi, Kallappa and S. S. Mirajkar, a member of the general council and president of the Bombay Provincial TUC, were designated as observers to the Philadelphia conference in April of the International Labor Organization.

In a sharply worded, unanimously passed resolution, the council condemned the government for "continuing to detain Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru and other political leaders and prisoners, despite nationwide protests," and demanded their immediate release.

The council also discussed the government's draft of the Excess Profits Tax rules, restricting the payment of war dearness allowances, and considered action to meet the crisis in coal production.

## Fur Employers Reject Demands

Attempting to take advantage of the CIO Furriers' determination to maintain their no-strike pledge, New York City employers in the fur industry have refused to negotiate a new agreement. Ben Gold, union president, reported last night to 9,500 unionists who crowded both halls at Manhattan Center.

Gold said that employer members of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers have objected to every one of the union's demands.

The old contract expired last night, but the furriers led by Ben Gold and Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council vowed not to permit provocations to cause them to stop work.

The union members authorized the leadership to submit the dispute to the New York State Mediation Board, and if no agreement is reached there to bring it to the War Labor Board.

### MAIN DEMANDS

The main demands of the furriers are for a 10 per cent wage increase, job security, no firing except for just cause, paid vacations, sick insurance fund, severance pay, and guarantee of jobs for returned soldiers, among others.

Union officials went into negotiations hoping that national unity for victory over fascism would create an atmosphere conducive to peaceful settlement. President Gold told the unionists. But they were disillusioned. "I do not know what you are talking about," he quoted an employer as saying, in answer to proposals to cooperation.

The union furriers adopted a resolution which expressed their desire to avoid any conflict that might interrupt their contribution to the war effort, but they authorized their officers to "adopt all necessary organizational measures to secure our just demands" and to safeguard the union.

## Racial Hatred Is Target in B'klyn Tonight

A meeting to protest the outbreaks of racial hatred in Brooklyn schools will be held at the Open Door Community Center, 422 Franklin Ave., tonight (Tuesday), Feb. 15, at 8:30 P. M.

Among the organizations in Brooklyn cooperating for the meeting initiated by the Interracial Goodwill Committee, of which Rev. Thomas S. Harten is chairman, are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; International Workers Order; American Labor Party; Carlton YMCA; Interracial Council of Brooklyn and others.

Citing instances of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro manifestations in the public schools, the call to the meeting says: "Hitler and his cohorts are at our door—we must stop them on the home front or our boys fight in vain!"

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione will be the main speaker of the evening.

### By Joseph Starobin

One of the real mysteries of the present war is whether the Polish government-in-exile actually controls a genuine, fighting, underground inside of Poland. There can be no harsher charge against a group of emigrants from any country than the charge that they may be manipulating, for purposes of their own, the valiant fight of the people back home against the invader.

I am not yet ready to make that charge. But a careful examination of the evidence leads in some strange directions. . . .

Early this winter, you will remember, the Polish government-in-exile was circulating the story that when the Red Army approached the old Polish border, the "underground" would rise up and defend the "integrity of Poland" against any comers. Various versions of this threat appeared in all American newspapers in any way influenced by the government-in-exile.

**VILLAGE HAILS LIBERATORS**  
But when the Red Army did cross the old border, nothing happened. The only news I have seen is that some villagers at Sarny sent thanks and congratulations to Marshal Stalin for their deliverance.

On Jan. 5, the Polish government-in-exile made public its most recent note. That's the one that took a week to prepare, and proposed that the United States and Great Britain mediate the outstanding issues with the Soviet Union. There is a strange paragraph in that note, which first set out to investigating this entire matter:

"The Polish government instructed the underground authorities in Poland on Oct. 27, 1943, to continue and intensify their resistance to the German invaders, to avoid all conflicts with Soviet armies entering Poland . . . and to enter into cooperation with Soviet commanders in the event of resumption of Soviet-Polish relations."

Now this is an interesting statement, if you read it carefully. On the one hand, the government tried to cover up the non-appearance of their underground by referring to previous, unpublished, orders of October, 1943.

On the other hand, the statement says that the so-called underground would enter into collaboration with the Red Army "only if Soviet-Polish relations were restored."

But these relations have not been restored. The question therefore arises: what happened to this government's underground? Is it now fighting the Red Army, or not? Perhaps we do not hear of it because it does not exist?

The only possible conclusion from this paragraph is that the guerrillas in the western Ukraine and western Byelo-Russia do exist. But they are fighting under the direction of the Red Army because they are Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians, and not Poles.

We know, however, that there is guerrilla movement inside of Poland proper . . . further to the West. As early as July, 1943, the underground newspaper, Trybuna Wolnosci, a copy of which reached the Union of Polish Patriots, declares that the "partisan struggle

covers the whole country, and in some regions (Lublin and Kielce) has acquired a mass character. The partisan detachments have grown to a size of companies and battalions and are supplied with modern arms, captured from the enemy."

In that same manner, we know that Father Kupczak, a Roman Catholic priest, escaped from the guerrilla regions to the Soviet Union. He is now the chaplain of the Kosciuszko battalion, fighting with the Red Army.

We also know that this existing guerrilla and partisan movement, called the Peoples Guard, is continuously attacked by the government-in-exile. And I don't mean verbally attacked either.

On Nov. 29, 1943, the Daily Worker published a report from Bern of how roving units of the government's "underground" had attacked a detachment of the Peoples Guard on the grounds that the latter were Communists and "Soviet agents." Such attacks took place in the districts of Orocina, Garwolin and Mieschow. An order was actually issued on a number of captured members of the government's "underground" instructing them to wipe out the Peoples Guard as "bandits," "rebels" and "aggliteres."

Similar reports of inter-faction strife inside of Poland have appeared in Wlascia Polska, the journal of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow.

So we have established, first, that the government's underground does not really exist in the Soviet areas claimed by it. Second, that a Peoples Guard does exist in Poland

proper. Third, that such forces as the government-in-exile has at its disposal are often used to attack the Peoples Guard rather than fight the common enemy, Hitler. When you go back still further, the plot thickens.

### A LA MIKHAILOVITCH

On Feb. 31, 1943, the late Premier and Commander-in-Chief, Wladislaw Sikorski was asked about the underground and why it was not fighting large-scale battles with the enemy, as in Yugoslavia.

He replied to a New York Times reporter that the "Kosciuszko radio (the Peoples Guard station) is always appealing to Poles for a general uprising, and demanding that I issue orders to this effect. I cannot give an order for a revolt, because I would risk drowning my nation in a sea of blood. Now is not the time."

In other words, Sikorski was declaring that as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the underground, he was in control of the situation inside of Poland and had decided from giving any orders for an active fight against the enemy, on the grounds that reprisals would be very severe. These are, of course, the same reasons that Gen. Mikhalovich used in Yugoslavia to explain his unwillingness to fight the Germans.

But the interesting thing is that on Oct. 5, 1943, the New York information bulletin "Poland Fights," published by the Social-Democratic Polish Labor Group issued a number, entitled "Polish Second Front." They summarized resistance activity inside of Poland from January-April 1943.

In these four months they list 10

German-settled villages destroyed, 10 organized attacks against prisons, 22 derailments, 556 engines destroyed, 2,241 cars and trucks demolished, and 1,175 Germans killed.

Think a moment on the amount of activity these figures represent and then recall Gen. Sikorski's statement that "now is not the time." All of these activities allegedly took place during the period that Sikorski was allegedly telling the "total underground" not to do any fighting.

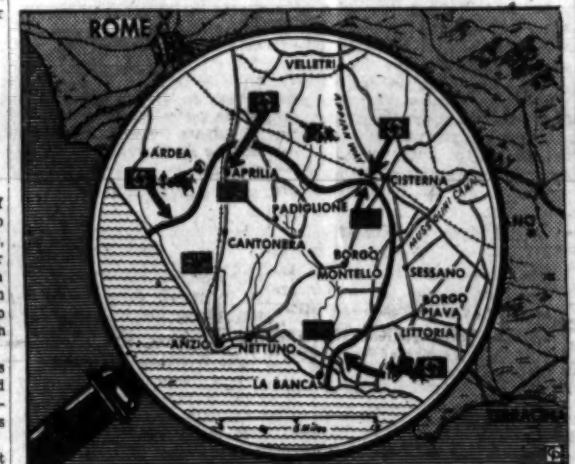
There are several possible conclusions. Either these figures are all manufactured; or else that the underground is not obeying its government-in-exile; or else that the Polish Labor Group is appropriating the tremendous activity of the Peoples Guard and crediting it to the government-in-exile's inactive underground.

I present this material not to discredit the people of Poland who are unquestionably fighting in a thousand different ways, from individual acts of sabotage to organized Peoples Guard actions.

But certainly, there is something very, very strange about the government-in-exile and its alleged underground. It either does not exist and does not control the Polish people; or else it has small bands of "former officials, city policemen, etcetera, who are spending most of their time watching the Peoples Guards out of fear that a new Poland will arise which can have no use for the emigrants in London."

The full story will come day by day. But even on the face of the evidence, the grandiose "underground" reports of the London government should be taken with several barrels of salt.

## Battle of the Beachhead



A close-up of the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead area where American and British troops held grimly to their lines during a week of an heavy Nazi attack after another. Latest developments show an improvement for the Allied side. Black line indicates battle section and arrow breaking through line points to April, which Nazis claim to have taken. Other arrows show points at which Nazi pressure is aimed.

## 'Arm Patriots'—Plea Of French Forever

Urging the United Nations to supply arms to the underground in occupied Europe, the two-day convention of France Forever, Inc., was concluded Sunday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

France Forever is an organization that arose in this country after the fall of France, with the objective of giving moral support to the De Gaulle movement. Composed largely of Frenchmen living in America, its membership also includes some sympathetic American professional and business people.

The resolution approved by the presidents of 53 chapters of France Forever, stated in part:

"The convention of France Forever expresses the fervent hope that the Allied governments will increase the flow of arms delivered to the underground forces of France and other invaded European countries . . . their cooperation, which otherwise would be a useless sacrifice, may be the means of saving thousands of American lives."

Francis Perrin, member of the French Consultative Assembly, promised on Saturday that he would convey to Gen. De Gaulle the anti-fascist sentiments of the 20,000 French citizens now residing in America.

### Bronx Meeting On Race Bias

"Racial Intolerance" is the topic of an important open meeting tonight, 8:15 P. M., in the auditorium of Public School 67, 179th St. and Mohegan Ave., Bronx, under the auspices of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Bronx.

Speakers of all faiths will address the meeting. They include: Dr. Thomas H. Curtin, president, Catholic Bronx Interfaith Council; Rev. James H. Urie, Protestant Beth Memorial Church; Isidore Teitelbaum, Bronx president, American Jewish Congress; Edward V. Morand, regional member, President's Fair Employment Practice Committee will serve as chairman.

## C. P. in Chile Urges United People's Party

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 14.—Calling for the creation of a single party which would include all the democratic forces in the country, the Communist Party of Chile held its Plenary Session on Jan. 9th, which was also attended by delegates from Argentina, Uruguay, Spain and Catalonia.

Elías Laferte, President of the Chilean Communist Party and Senator of the Republic, discussed various phases of the international situation.

Analyzing the fascist attempt to delay defeat, Laferte continued: "Munich and Falange elements are trying hard to save Franco. The same fifth column in the United States, helped by some trusts and politicians, are also trying to defeat Roosevelt's policies."

"The Argentine coup was part of a vast Nazi conspiracy to sever continental unity. A group of army colonels are using Argentina as a field for fascist experiments—dissolving the political parties and parliament, making a mockery of judicial power, ignoring the Constitution, persecuting and imprisoning democratic leaders."

Laferte's report called for the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union, and the formation of an all-inclusive democratic party in Chile.

**HITS SHIPMENTS TO FRANCO**  
Gonzales Alberdi, the delegate from the Argentine Communist Party, declared that the people of Argentina were rallying for the overthrow of their Nazi government. Alberdi stated that the

Ramirez government is trying to throw a pro-Nazi ring around Chile.

The 14th Plenary Session of the Chilean Communist Party made the following decisions:

1. To call for the support of the United States in destroying the fascist rulers of Argentina.
2. Support of the Inter-American Emergency Committee for Political Defense, by refusing recognition of any groups that take power without the consent of the people.
3. To strengthen national unity in all the American countries.

The Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party urged that the government stop shipments of saltpeter and copper to Spain, and pledged their support to President Juan Antonio Rios' government.

The Central Committee supported the fight against low salaries and speculators, and also urged that the government undertake steps to prevent unemployment in industry now and after the war.

The organization of a National Economy Board was suggested by the Party, and support was given to the Agricultural Congress that convened on Jan. 30.

**Gov't to Permit Mail to Freed Italian Areas**

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, announced today that he has been informed by the White House that Americans will soon be able to exchange mail with Italian relatives in territory liberated by United Nations troops.

In reply to a letter to the President urging speedy development of mail service to Italy, Marcantonio was sent a letter from Secretary of War Henry Stimson by the White House.

Stimson's letter prompted by a White House inquiry after Marcantonio had asked for action, promised that mail service would start about Feb. 15 and would cover Sicily, Sardinia, 10 provinces in Italy liberated by the United Nations and Italian territory in North Africa.

In asking the President to take action, Marcantonio wrote as a representative of a district made up largely of Americans of Italian descent.

Marcantonio pointed out that an exchange of mail with Italy "would be a great contribution toward easing the worry of our people and would at the same time serve to strengthen the ties of friendship between Italians in this area and our troops now present in the area."

(A Nazi-piloted plane cracks up in Bilbao. It is discovered that Germans are operating from airports near the city.)

Said Franco's Cabinet two weeks ago:

"Our government is prepared to submit to no pressure, under any circumstance whatever, against its right to maintain firmly such a position of strict neutrality."

(For months at a time, the Spanish people go without bread—no foodstuffs are being shipped to Germany.)

"Every country is obliged to respect this attitude as an act of indisputable sovereignty," the neutrals announced to the world.

(Throughout Spain, in every movie house, Nazi films are displayed.)

"Spain's good-will," droned the Cabinet, "... toward cooperating in preventing this great world conflict."

(Chased by a British destroyer the Nazi sub finds refuge in the

## Soviet Baiter to Revise Resolution

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Assemblyman John Devaney, Bronx Democrat announced tonight that his resolution attacking the Soviet newspaper, Izvestia, for criticism of Vatican foreign policy was going through a slight face-lifting operation and would not come out on the floor until next Monday night. It was originally scheduled to come out tonight.

At the same time Assemblyman Sidney Moses, Manhattan Democrat, stated that his resolution memorializing Congress to pass Federal soldier vote legislation was expected to come out of the Committee on Rules tomorrow. He also had served notice that he would call his resolution up tonight.

A bill to allow the State Government to use \$25,000,000 of the Governor's post-war reconstruction fund for buying war bonds was passed by both Houses tonight.

Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe, Brooklyn Republican introduced a bill tonight which would require the City of New York to appropriate for its share of education expenses, a sum equivalent to a tax of 6.6 mills on each dollar of assessed real estate valuation.

Under the present law the sum required is 4.9 mills, but actually during the past few years the city has been appropriating the equivalent of 6 1/2 to 7 mills. Thus the Olliffe bill does not mean that the city will have to appropriate more funds. It means simply that the present appropriation cannot be cut as long as the real estate valuation remains the same.

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# War Dep't Told of Anti-Negro Bias

## Conditions in Southern Camp Shocks Delegation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Associated Negro Press announces that the War Department late last week was handed the most comprehensive and best documented report ever made on the treatment of Negro soldiers in the South. Prepared by the Rev. J. L. Horace president of the Illinois Baptist Convention, for the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, the report names specific instances of mistreatment and charges that in one camp Negro prisoners had more rights than the Negro soldiers.

The report was made first to the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in St. Louis on Jan. 13, following Mr. Horace's tour of 16 Southern camps.

The Negro ministers, shocked at the revelations, requested that the report be made to the Secretary of War. Last week, accompanied by the War Department by Truman K. Oibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and the Rev. Dr. William H. Jernagin, Mr. Horace laid his documented charges before Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

Mr. McCloy, according to the ANP, was deeply impressed. He commented that many complaints on the treatment of Negro soldiers had come to his desk but that this report was the most comprehensive. Mr. Horace was himself an officer in the first world war.

### SOME MAIN FACTS

The following are highlights of the findings:

1. The civilian community near which Negro soldiers are stationed in the South, and not the War Department, determines the way these men shall be treated.

2. Clinics, in general, mark Negro soldiers fit for duty, regardless of what the men say of their own condition. It is, therefore, difficult for Negro soldiers to get hospital treatment.

3. Policemen are cruel and unfeeling, and seem to express the pent-up hatred of the community. They take jurisdiction and arrest soldiers for the slightest disorder and the government does not seem to interfere.

4. Civilians treat the colored soldiers as undesirable. Many soldiers refuse to take leave for fear of trouble in town.

5. Many Negro residents of such communities assume a similar attitude, fearing that to treat the Negro soldiers differently will bring unpleasant reaction from white people.

6. This complete atmosphere of hostility embitters the Negro soldier.

7. At Grenada, Miss., "German war prisoners receive more courtesy than American Negro soldiers. Our men have to use certain latrines and drinking fountains, while German prisoners use them anywhere."

8. At Camp Flora, Jackson, Miss., Negroes are not allowed to send their clothes to the camp cleaners. They must send them to town, where they frequently get lost.

9. A Negro battalion at Camp Livingston, Alexandria, La., was trained as artillerymen for two years, then made into a labor outfit.

The camps visited by the Rev. Mr. Horace were Robeson, Little Rock, Ark.; Livingston, White Oak, La.; Alexandria, La.; Flora and Jackson At Base, Miss.; Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Silbert, Gadsden, Ala.; Fort McClelland, Anniston, Ala.; Fort Benning, Columbus Ga.

The Negro minister, commenting on his report, said that the South "is still fighting the Civil War and is trying to win this one so it can dictate the racial policy and peace terms." He concludes:

"We must refuse and expose the propaganda that is leveled against us—concealing our part in the war; keeping us out of important parts of the war and vital industry; magnifying our death rate and venereal diseases, much of distortion coming from biased white health officers. Our low income, bad housing and slum dwellings are the fault of the social pattern, and should be the basis of condemning the social order instead of piling up biased figures to fix Negroes to a lower status."

## They Don't Want To Die for Hitler

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (ICN).—A few days ago, four German soldiers passed over to the Red Army on one of the sectors of the front, bringing along a sergeant-major and a corporal.

Said the German soldier, Arnold Kay:

"We have been on the front a long time and are accustomed to staring death in the face. However, we had not the least desire to die for Hitler. After deciding to pass over to the Russians, we broke into our dugout where the sergeant-major and the corporal were and proposed that they come along too."

"The sergeant-major tried to resist, but was disarmed. The corporal volunteered to join us."

The German soldiers brought along with them a machine gun and several rifles.

## Smoke Ring of Death



This column of smoke was caused by a tremendous explosion of a Japanese ammunition dump on Biji Islet on Kwajalein after an American pilot got it with a direct hit. Another U. S. flier caught over the spot, was killed by the terrific concussion.

## 36 'Roses' for Schappes--A Different Birthday Story

Good homey people are turning must be for Morris to be forced to remain behind iron bars instead of being able to ratag his iron will against the tyranny of fascism. What a tragedy to the entire cause of progressivism.

"Enclosed in this letter you will find a check. Translated, it is one dollar for every rose--total thirty-six. Ten of it comes from a fighter who spent 18 long months in the Guadalupe area; the remaining dollars are the contributions of soldiers and civilians whom my wife and I know and who were only too glad to speak out in this manner for the freedom of Morris Schappes."

"We hope that we can follow this gesture with many more. We are determined to do this, and we are determined to do all that we can to speed the annihilation of all the forces of fascism wherever they exist. We are equally certain that long before the destruction of fascism, Morris Schappes and all men like him will be free to work unhindered in this great struggle—that they will return stronger than ever to lead us and teach us the real meaning of the issues involved in the struggle for a bright and happy future."

"Neither I nor my wife have ever been in close contact with Morris Schappes but despite this we can recognize his simple greatness as a fighter, and more, love him for his strength and determination. What a great personal tragedy it

## Negro Women Hit 'Equal Rights' Bill

Condemning the "Equal Rights" amendment as a ruse to nullify all existing legislation protecting working women, Negro Women, Inc., this week unanimously went on record supporting Mrs. Roosevelt's position against the phony amendment.

The organization, which heard the resolution introduced by Miss Audrey Moore, popular Negro Communist, also voted to send a communication to the First Lady commending her for her advanced position in the struggle.

The women pointed out that the amendment was dangerous to all working women and especially to Negro women, who were still forced to accept the most menial jobs. The removal of adequate working standards would hurt them most.

Negro Women, Inc., headed by Mrs. Anna L. Moore, was the only women's organization which during the election campaign distributed thousands of leaflets on registration and PR to the people on the streets of Harlem.

Another Negro women's group to attack the "Equal Rights" amendment was the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at a recent executive board meeting in Albany. On this occasion, also, Miss Moore introduced the motion to condemn the bogus amendment, which has suddenly become the pet of the Republican Party in an attempt to hoodwink the women's vote.

## Cacchione in Cleveland Sat.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14.—Peter V. Cacchione, now serving his second term as a Communist Councilman in New York City, will visit Cleveland, Saturday, Feb. 19, to speak at the North Italian Hall, 3121 W. 33rd St., at 8:00 P. M.

Mr. Cacchione will discuss the political and military situation in Italy and the role of Italian-Americans in the 1944 elections.

The committee in charge of the affair has also arranged a showing of the war film, "Victory in Sicily,"

## Dewey's Lincoln Talk --Tissue-Paper Fraud

By Mac Gordon

Gov. Dewey added another weapon to the arsenal of fraud by which the Republicans hope to achieve their political coup d'etat against the American people in November.

Speaking at a Lincoln Day dinner at the National Republican Club Saturday, the Governor, with supreme cynicism, said that the Republican Declaration at Mackinac Island last Labor Day was the guide for Secretary Hull at Moscow.

## Charge Dewey's Budget Adds to Hospital Crisis

Warning that "state hospitals for the insane are in a critical condition," the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO in a statement released yesterday charged that "Governor Dewey's fiscal policies will cause a virtual breakdown of the State hospitals."

James V. King, New York District president of the union who issued the statement for the union described conditions where "hundreds of patients are confined to strait-jackets because of insufficient attendants to properly care for them."

"In the interest of the patients and also to protect the thousands of mental cases that will be coming back from the armed forces," the union is demanding that "mental hospitals be put on a modern, humane operating basis."

"The solution of the manpower problem," the union says, "must be approached in the first instance by the raising of salaries to a minimum of \$1,500, a wage adjustment equal to the increase in the cost of living, and the payment of time and a half for overtime work."

"It is virtually impossible today to adequately treat the 30,000 mental wards of the state," declares the statement, pointing out that the operation of State hospitals has been "deteriorating for the past two years as a result of the terrific loss of manpower."

One of the worst aspects of this situation is that patients who are "admittedly ready for release are being detained in insane institutions and the only apparent reason is that they are needed to do maintenance work."

With the acute shortage of manpower from one to two hundred and fifty patients are under the supervision of only one or two attendants and "calousness has reached such a peak that bodies of dead patients being wheeled from ward to morgue and being forced to defend themselves by physical means."

Employees have been leaving this work steadily due to the meager salary of \$900 which is supplemented by maintenance of a very low quality. Food and housing conditions are medieval in most institutions.

## UE Pamphlet Aids Soldier Vote

A stinging condemnation of Congressmen who "defeated legislation which would have led to setting up machinery giving the servicemen their vote," has been issued by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO in a pamphlet also containing the text of President Roosevelt's recent "soldier-vote" message to Congress.

The pamphlet, entitled "Fighting for Political Freedom," states "The parents, wives and friends of our soldiers, sailors and merchant mariners will remember their 'treachery' of the reactionary Republicans and southern poll-tax Democrats."

A complete list of Congressmen and how they voted on legislation connected with the soldier-vote is presented in the pamphlet. The publication is designed, according to a note included in the pamphlet, for mailing to servicemen. "Let

## Randolph 1st ITU Choice to Qualify

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14 (FP).—First candidate to receive endorsement of the required 50 locals in the race for presidency of the International Typographical Union (unaffiliated) is Secretary - Treasurer Woodruff Randolph.

Other candidates include incumbent Claude M. Baker of San Francisco and A. Miller of Dayton. Randolph is from Chicago. ITU elections are by membership referendum. This year's election is the latter part of May.

## Ga. Court Rejects Negro Plea to Practice Law

By George Lee (Special to the Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14.—George Elmer Ross, a Negro of Augusta, Georgia, has again been refused admittance to the Georgia Bar.

In a unanimous decision, the Georgia Supreme Court justice upheld the discriminatory action of the State Board of Bar Examiners who refused to grant Ross license to practice law.

Mr. Ross, who is a graduate of the Chicago Law School, has been trying since 1939 to gain admission to the Georgia Bar.

The law requires the Board to grade examination papers and to certify applicants who make a grade of 70 per cent or more. Ross claims to have made a better grade than 70 per cent on an examination taken in December, 1942, and brought action in the Fulton Superior Court here to compel the Board of Examiners to show cause why they had refused to certify him to the Richmond Superior Court as entitled to a law license.

In the anti-democratic decision reached Tuesday, the Georgia Supreme Court upheld Judge Frank A. Hooper, Jr., of the Fulton Superior Court, in dismissing mandamus proceedings brought by Mr.

Ross and the Court declared that the members of the Board of Examiners are the sole judges of grades and that there is no appeal from their decision.

"A mandamus writ will not control a (public) officer in the exercise of his discretion," declared the justices, "but will only require such officers to act."

This dangerous ruling gives the Board the authority and power to deny or grant license to practice professions, regardless of actual passing examination grades, and abolishes the applicants' rights to appeal from their decisions.

Mr. Ross, who lost another suit in the Supreme Court last September, brought this present action in the Fulton Superior Court as John M. Slaton, chairman of the Board of Examiners resides here in Fulton County.

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## IWO Rallies National Groups for 4th Term

Resolutions calling for a fourth term for President Roosevelt, national unity in support of Cairo and Tehran, decisions and passage of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security Bill, S. 1161, were among the measures adopted by the General Executive Board of the International Workers Order, a multinational group fraternal organization, at its semi-annual meeting held in the Riverside Plaza Hotel, here, last Sunday.

Declaring the main task now confronting the American people is that of rallying "for a decisive majority behind President Roosevelt and insuring his election in 1944 as the only guarantee for the continuation of his policies," the executive board warned against "the challenges of powerful, reactionary, pro-fascist and defeatist forces who are trying to split the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition, and thus endanger the victory over Nazi Germany and Imperialist Japan."

URGES TEHRAN SUPPORT  
In delivering the opening address, William Weiner president called for support of the decisions arrived at in Tehran "as the foundation of a just and lasting peace that in turn will mean a postwar future in which America will establish an Economic Bill of Rights for all the people, no matter what their station, race or creed may be."

He declared that the spirit of Tehran "is not a new spirit for us, here, in the IWO. But we can approach its principles in the exaltation that, at long last, the things we fought for are on the nation's agenda and on the verge of realization." Mr. Weiner pointed out the significance of the fact that "some of the most powerful economic forces in this country—the heads of the monopolies—who control a large section of the basic economic life of the country, are reacting to the magnetic pull of Tehran." The victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's army "has set our monopolists to thinking furiously, as the saying goes. And in their furious thinking many of them have reached the conclusion that they want to work and cooperate with the Soviet Union on the basis of Tehran. And they have also broadened their views of national unity to include national unity not only during the war but during the post-war period as well."

On the other side Mr. Weiner listed "political pyromaniacs of reaction and fascism" such as "Hearstings—defeatist Republicans and Wheeler Democrats," and warned that "so long as a Congressman defies our institutions by getting up in the halls of Congress and hurrying the epithet of 'kike' at the Jewish-American people... so long as Negroes are discriminated against and prevented from exercising their right to vote through the slave mechanism of the poll tax, that long we know that the anti-Tehran forces are still strong in our land."

The IWO can serve its most useful role in the 1944 elections, he stated, by countering the lies spread by defeatist forces among Polish-Americans, Slavic Americans, Italian Americans, etc., and striving to rally every national group community behind Tehran and the President.

The main GEB resolution urged transformation of the IWO into a federation of autonomous national

group fraternal societies, as a major step toward unifying national group communities for the Tehran principles and program, and behind the President's win-the-war policies. Anti-Semitism and race discrimination were vigorously denounced in another resolution. The formation of the National Committee against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of Jews was hailed as a "momentous advance in the struggle against anti-Semitism." A relentless campaign was pledged towards "smashing this Nazi seditious on American soil."

Other actions taken were an appeal to President Roosevelt to revoke the deportation order against Mrs. Earl Browder and trial and punishment of Japanese and Nazi barbarians found guilty of atrocities and full support for the March 1944 War Fund Campaign of the American Red Cross.

## Return More Mines To Private Ownership

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UP).—Coal Mines Administrator Harold L. Ickes today announced that mines in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania belonging to 12 companies have been returned to private operation. It left a total of 1,705 companies whose mines are still under government control, out of 2,384 mines taken over on Nov. 1 due to the United Mine Workers strike.

Selected Books for NEGRO HISTORY WEEK  
February 13 to February 20  
"THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN NATION"  
By FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ..... \$2.00  
This book covers the period from the withdrawal of the Federal Government in 1789 to the end of Monroe's second administration in 1824.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER"  
By BACCHAN BOLT ..... \$2.50  
This story is an epic of modern America.

"BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN"  
By CAREY WILLIAMS ..... \$2.50  
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"RECONSTRUCTION"  
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# Union Lookout

Things are beginning to happen inside the locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union for all the tight grip of David Dubinsky and his prejudice-blinded clique. This people's war, the magnificent contributions of our Soviet ally, and the Tehran conference decisions are cracking old barriers and the encrusted bureaucracy is feeling it.

Witness the wild hysteria that prompted Luigi Antonini in Italian Dressmakers Local 89 to print his own name in huge 24 point type on a sample election ballot while he put the name of his Rank and File opposition candidate, Frances Ribado in tiny letters. That was a deal so raw that even the International couldn't let it go through and ordered a reversal of Antonini for the first time in his long and headstrong history.

Or take the Rank and File Dressmakers Local 22 forum the other night. One Braverman, a supporter of Charles Zimmerman, Dubinsky-follower, took the floor.

He complained that the Rank and File makes too much fuss about supporting President Roosevelt, the United Nations, international labor unity and the Tehran conference decisions. "Who's against?" he asked plaintively. Braverman was quite right to the extent that he indicated that the great majority of Local 22 members are for the President, for allied labor unity and Tehran. But it took the rest of the speakers to point out to him that Dubinsky and Zimmerman policies in practice run exactly counter to all of these things. John L. Lewis is one of the worst foes of President Roosevelt and the war effort in the labor movement, yet Dubinsky brags that he is trying to bring him back into the AFL. Isadore Nagler, one of Dubinsky's lieutenants, went all the way to England to knife allied labor unity and so it goes. "Who's against?" Not the ILG members, Mr. Braverman, only the Dubinsky machine.

Attention Jerry Kaplan, manager Local 1102, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO: You were one of the 30 CIO leaders who signed a statement repudiating the Hillman plan for unity in the American Labor Party and you were the man in answer to whom your international president, Sam Weichok, gave out his statement along the same lines.

In the January issue of your Local 1102 newspaper, there is published in full a resolution adopted at your union conference at the Hotel New Yorker Jan. 4 and 5. That resolution endorses the CIO Political Action Committee "under the able chairmanship of Sidney Hillman," declares that its success depends on "complete unity upon all political issues" and remarks that in New York State, labor has "established the American Labor Party as its political arm and instrumentality."

At the same conference, Local 1102 endorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term, urged the reelection of Vice-President Henry Wallace, hailed Anglo-Soviet-American collaboration and adopted a special resolution condemning John L. Lewis as "totally unfit for any place of leadership in the labor movement." And a statement of policy that was adopted declares that "united, well organized and effective political action by labor is essential to defeat the forces of reaction and defeatism, assure the most vigorous prosecution of the war, attain our goal of unconditional surrender at the earliest possible moment and provide for a true peoples' peace."

Pledges of support sent by the American Communications Association, CIO, to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill brought responses both from the White House and from 10 Downing St. Major General Edwin Watson, the President's secretary, answered for FDR. "It is helpful to the President to know that he has your appreciative understanding and support in the necessary program to win the war," he wrote. F. O. W. Brown, who writes on the Prime Minister's stationery but doesn't tell what his title is, thanked for a resolution, pledging support for unity of the United Nations.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers district office has taken new headquarters at 100 W. 42nd St. . . . The Newspaper Guild of New York has notified all publishers of its desire to start negotiations for merit increase plans in every shop. . . . A wage victory bringing an over-all \$2 increase to Saks 34th St. department store unionists has been won by Local 2, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees. . . . The machinery is now in operation for election of international officers in the American Communications Association. Nominations are being made now. Voting will take place by referendum.

Bakers Union, Local 164, Westchester Branch, pledged to sell \$3,500 in war bonds. A few hours after the pledge was made, almost \$5,100 worth were sold. The local will have a bomber named in its honor. City Council President Newbold Morris and two flyers, just returned from the Italian front, were speakers at the bond rally. A \$1,500 donation was made to the Red Cross. . . . The new UE pamphlet on President Roosevelt's federal ballot plan is a lulu. It contains not only all the facts about the legislation but the ugly list of Congressmen who voted against giving the servicemen the vote on black Feb. 3. . . . The UE national office is also publishing a 160-page illustrated book outlining how to carry on legislative and political work. Name: "UE Guide to Political Action." It'll be out next week.

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# Boss Hutcheson Talks for Hoover, Not Labor

By George Morris

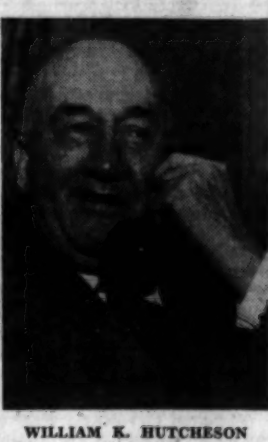
Boss William Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has, at long last, openly announced his project of splitting labor from the President and from the win-the-war and win-the-peace objectives as outlined at Tehran.

The unanimous support Hutcheson's program received at a meeting of the general executive board of his union, is neither news nor an indication of labor's attitude to any degree. That executive board would unanimously support a Hutcheson statement declaring the moon is made of green cheese. It is purely a rubber stamp board elected in full accordance with Hutcheson's prescription.

The last convention held by the union came after an interval of eight years. The last time Hutcheson confronted a popular test among his own members, he was beaten so decisively that no amount of vote stealing was able to hide the truth. For years he has been ducking processes to avoid a court test on that referendum.

So, at best, Hutcheson's statement reflects the views of a little top clique in his union.

Hutcheson is also the first vice-president of the AFL and has headed the Republican labor committee



WILLIAM K. HUTCHESON

for Herbert Hoover and later candidates opposed to Roosevelt. His statement indicates the sort of demagoguery and tricks his group will resort to in 1944. Associated with him in the leadership of the AFL are Matthew Wall and several others who have often been strong enough to block win-the-war policies. They came close to bringing John L. Lewis into the AFL fold to strengthen their well-planned

Hoover-line campaign for 1944.

The six-point Hutcheson program rings in perfect harmony with what most reactionary circles, those trying to scuttle Tehran, have been saying. Even the words are practically the same.

Under the guise of calling for "protection of our national interests," Hutcheson cries that "important voices are being raised in our midst urging the nation to make commitments which would bind us to responsibilities of such incalculable costliness as to bankrupt our economy."

Declaring that "labor wants a change," Hutcheson denounced the Roosevelt administration as "incapable" and charges it with "deceiving" labor.

As against this we have the overwhelming majority of AFL labor leaders and the entire CIO behind the President's policy and the perspectives projected at Tehran for continuance of United Nations unity for a secure post-war order.

In line with the Hoover wing in the "Republican Party," Hutcheson stakes the future of his group "blowing up a 'free enterprise' issue." This "labor" leader, like some defeatist industrialists, says the Roosevelt administration has "waged a

## Hutcheson's Friend Lewis

There are "any number" of American labor leaders "willing and anxious to vote the Republican ticket," declares K. C. Adams, John L. Lewis' publicity man and editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, in an article of the magazine "Tic."

Mr. Adams who writes most of the Ash-Line poison in the union's journal, says that labor is "willing to accept intelligent, practical regulation," but he pleads with the GOP to phrase its platform in a manner that would enable Republican labor leaders to rally votes. Lewis, he writes, has complained to Republicans that they were "making it increasingly difficult for respectable leaders of labor to recommend the Republican Party to their constituents."

It is also well to recall that it was Bill Hutcheson alone of the AFL's leaders, who was a member of the America First Committee. To this day he has not dissociated himself from the "peace now" movement that grew out of it.

Secondly, it was Bill Hutcheson, together with John L. Lewis who signed as "labor" representatives a statement in August 1941, along

with 13 other Republican leaders, among them Hoover and Gen. Dawes. They then declared that just because the Soviet Union was involved in the war against Germany there was no longer any American interest in a defeat of the Axis. They laid down as a basis for their program war against the Soviet Union. This, as we well know, has been the Hutcheson-Lewis-Hoover policy ever since.

The Hutcheson statement, coming so soon after the recent quarterly meeting of the AFL executive council at Miami, draws attention to the statements of President Daniel J. Tobin of the Teamsters who has been Hutcheson's opposite number as head of the Democratic labor committee. Mr. Tobin has been giving expression with increasing clarity, to a policy of full support of Tehran and the President's foreign and domestic policy. He has gone as far as to call for a re-examination of the attitude to the Soviet trade unions.

It all helps emphasize that the AFL council is sharply split on basic questions. The issues are emerging. No one can straddle. Those who support the President will have to support the President. The announcement of Hutcheson's program is a challenge to every labor leader to do so.

## Hod Carriers Local Asks Court for Audit

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A new chapter in the fight for democracy in the AFL International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, headed by Joseph V. Moreschi, opened today as members of the union's Local 74 went to court to demand audited financial records and supervised election.

Local 74 is one of several branches of the international fighting for democracy over a long period. Larry Kelly, former business agent of the local, and Moreschi were charged by the membership with looting the treasury of an estimated \$150,000.

The same international figured in prolonged investigation by an Orange County, N. Y., grand jury which found that at least \$200,000 had been "spent, squandered or stolen" from the treasury of Newburgh, N. Y., Local 17. Two officials were convicted as a result of that probe.

A temporary injunction issued Oct. 16 by Justice F. Dickinson Letts enjoined Moreschi, Vice-President R. Herbert Rives, and all local officers from making any payments or transfers from the treasury of Local 74 here. It also joined them from acting as officers of the local.

The injunction was issued after members told the court their union was victimized by "a sordid mess of racketeering and criminality, involving wholesale theft and embezzlement. . . in handling of the union's money and properties." Moreschi and other officials promised the court corrective steps would be taken but Samuel Levine and Hyman N. Glickstein, Local 74 attorneys, charge that officials "failed to keep faith with the court or with their membership and have flagrantly disregarded their own constitution."

A special grand jury which has been investigating the Washington charges for nearly a year reconvenes Wednesday while action on the union's demand for court intervention is pending.

Four new charges are introduced in Local 74's latest legal action now pending before Justice James Proctor. They are:

1. William Gray, rank and file chairman, was not allowed to carry out his duties as elected delegate to the District Council of 11 locals.
2. Members of Larry Kelly's regime are still in control of the local although the international union found, upon investigation, that they had misappropriated union funds.
3. The rank and file membership is denied a voice in meetings.
4. Kelly supporters "rigged through" a resolution which will pay Homer A. Patterson, local president, a salary of about \$70 a week although the paid position was found unnecessary.

## N. J. CIO Sets Up Political Body

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—New Jersey's CIO has set up a statewide political action committee, which will be financed by a payment of one cent per capita per member each month. This was decided Sunday at a conference at Hotel Hildebrecht attended by 400 delegates representing all major CIO international unions in the state.

Heading the new committee is Carl Holderman, chairman; Kenneth Korbey of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, secretary; Martin Gerber of the United Auto Workers, treasurer, and nine vice-presidents representing the leading international unions.

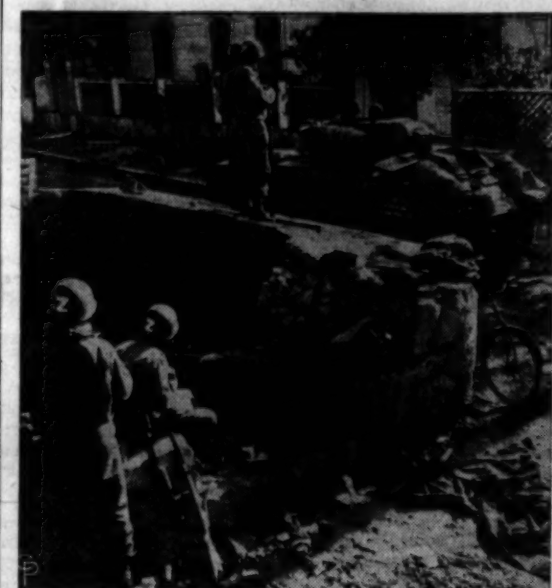
The American Labor League, which previously had functioned as CIO's political arm in New Jersey, will be inactive this year and the new set-up will take its place. The League held a conference of its own Saturday where it was decided. Trotskyite elements sought to use that session as a field day to snipe at the CIO program and the leadership of Sidney Hillman, who heads the political action committee nationally, but they carried no weight. Among other things, they attacked Hillman's fight to restore unity and a broad trade union base to the American Labor Party in New York.

At yesterday's broader CIO meeting, no reference was made to this sniping but a resolution was adopted affirming unqualified support for the national program and its chairman, Mr. Hillman. Delegates said they considered this resolution an answer to the snide references made the day before.

Perspectives of the state-wide Political Action Committee include the setting up of community organizations, cooperation with AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods and other organizations, and the establishment of a one-day CIO mobilization in each county. To stimulate registration, Governor Edge will be asked to proclaim a week as "I Am An American Week," it was decided.

Walter Barry of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers was applauded when he referred to President Roosevelt's re-election in 1944 but there was no formal action on endorsements.

## Allied Tanks in Italy on Move



Soldiers around a barricade in Anzio welcome a tank crew as they push their heavy vehicle toward the raging front on the beachhead. Reinforcements like these and a change in the weather which has permitted Allied planes to make thousands of sorties is beginning to turn the tide below Rome after a week-long defensive battle against savage Nazi assaults.

## Letters From Our Readers

**Letter from A Mother**  
New York City.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

After having finished taking care of my nine months old baby—and being tired at the end of the day's routine of washing, cleaning, diapering, feeding and shopping—sat down to have my lonesome supper, as I usually do these days since my husband is on the high seas as a seaman.

Of course the Daily Worker is my daily companion during my supper time.

I turned to the editorial page for my current events and read your article on "Stalingrad." You hit the nail on the head, and wrote what I have always felt about Stalingrad and the remarkable people of the Soviet Union.

R. D.

**National Voting Day**  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

We suggest that you print a petition to the President to declare one day as a National voting day. The people should vote by yes or no on the following:

1. The Soldier vote
2. The \$25.00 Limit.

OSCAR LIRNE

**Dr. Butler's "Solution"**  
E. Port Chester, Conn.  
Editor, Daily Worker:

On Jan. 26, Dr. Nicholas Butler, president of Columbia University, declared that "this nation is engaged in an industrial civil war, which must be brought to an end before it destroys industry and turns us over to some form of state socialism or communism." This from his speech delivered before the Pilgrims of the U. S. at the Hotel Biltmore.

It is surprising that this conservative educator should visualize some form of state socialism or communism as a solution to our industrial civil war. However, a definition of "industry" might cover a multitude of sins which, I believe, Dr. Butler as an educator, would be eager to destroy. He seems to prefer a solution to the alternative of state socialism. Does his solution include full employment, racial equality, adequate so-

## Rank and File Wind Up Campaign Wednesday

Campaign fireworks in New York City's thousands of dress shops reached last minute intensity as members of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union prepared to cast ballots Thursday.

The Rank and File Group will hold its concluding rally at Hotel Diplomat tomorrow (Wednesday) immediately after work, when the issues and replies to eleven-hour charges will be discussed.

In the meantime, support for the Rank and File came from new quarters. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell and chairman of the Peoples Committee addressed a letter to the thousands of Negro dressmakers appealing for support of the Rank and File ticket.

The Rank and File has five Negro candidates on its slate, leading to a much heightened interest in the union's affairs by the estimated three thousand Negroes in the local.

Rev. Powell pointed out in his letter that the Rank and File "that is being backed by the Peoples Committee are well known to us for their militant stand on all questions affecting not only our group, but all minorities."

The Rank and File has issued some hard-hitting leaflets for final distribution. One is in reply to a pamphlet issued by the forces of manager Charles Zimmerman which seeks to minimize the importance of the "opposition." The Rank and File reminds him that in past elections it drew from a third to 40 per cent of the total vote cast—as high as 6,000 votes, and points out further that Zimmerman is still dodging an answer on the most important issues raised.

"It is 'oppression' to demand an administration that will and grows control, that will end job favoritism, that will represent all the dressmakers?" asks the Rank and File.

**Pressers to Meet On Rank-File Slate**

A mass meeting to ratify the rank and file candidates of Dress Pressers Local 60, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will be held Thursday night at 6, at Manhattan Center.

The principal speaker will be Louis Weiss, candidate for local chairman.

Manager Hyman Koreis of the rank and file campaign, said this will be the last rally before Feb. 24, the day of balloting.

The rank and file has put forward a slate to fill 22 posts.

A folder of the rank and file summarizing the issues in the campaign, calls for a New Deal in Local 60."

**Says Time On Plane Output Cut by 90%**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (UP).—Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the WPB's Aircraft Production Board revealed today that mass production methods have cut the construction time for airplanes by 90 per cent since the beginning of the defense program.

Comparing America's increasing capacity to produce planes with the declining production of Germany, Wilson cited the Army's recent announcement that the United States Army Air Forces have destroyed 40 per cent of Germany's capacity to produce fighter planes.

An early fighter plane type, Wilson said, had taken 157,000 man-hours for construction. That time was cut to 1,500 man-hours when the 1,000th plane was built. A four-motored bomber had taken 200,000 man-hours but the 1,000th plane time had been pared to 22,500 man-hours and to 13,000 man-hours for the 2,000th plane.

He said that in 1940 Pacific Coast aircraft companies built approximately 2,000 planes and by December of that year had 87,000 employees. In just one month—November, 1943—a single aircraft company, employing more workers than were at work in the entire industry three years before, turned out 1,038 planes, Wilson reported.

## Japanese Retreat In New Britain

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Tuesday, Feb. 15 (UP).—Japanese forces facing U. S. Marines in the Cape Gloucester area, on the western tip of New Britain, have not been able to stand up toward the center of the island, where they are expected to make a desperate stand, it was announced today.

## Allies Improve Burma Positions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (UP).—The Japanese position appears to be deteriorating in Western Burma, where British troops have been fighting during the past 11 days against the threat of encirclement in the Arakan jungles north of Akyab, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

## WANT-ADS

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## 'Song of Russia' Lends an Inspiring Voice to U. S.-Soviet Friendship

SONG OF RUSSIA, screen play by Paul Jarrico and Richard Collins, based on a story by Leo Mittler, Victor Trivas and Guy Endore; directed by Gregory Ratoff; produced by Joseph Pasternak for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; with Robert Taylor, Susan Peters, John Hodiak, Robert Benchley, Felix Bressart, Michael Chekhov, Darryl Hickman, Vladimir Sokoloff, Leo Bulgakov, Michael Dalmatoff, Jacqueline White. At the Capitol Theatre.

By Frank Antico

MGM's advance publicity on their new movie "Song of Russia" compared it to that sorry joke, "Ninotchka." Don't let their advertisements fool you. "Song of Russia" is about as far removed from the dismal spirit of the other film as Tehran is from Munich.

Joseph Pasternak has produced and Gregory Ratoff has directed a film which, standing on the shoulders of "Mission to Moscow" and "North Star," has been able to add another range of vision to the sight of the United Nations. This is an important film, politically and humanly wise, filled with warm understanding and subtle fine in its evocation of the democratic spirit. It was a difficult picture to write and produce, based as it is on what is much the same theme as "Three Russian Girls," a romance between an American man and a Soviet girl. That it has unlike the latter picture, been handled sensitively and with a proper respect for proportions is a splendid credit to the five writers, Paul Jarrico, Richard Collins, Leo Mittler, Victor Trivas, and Guy Endore.

The romance never gets in the way of the war. As a matter of fact, the love affair's own interesting conflicts only serve to heighten the central conflict of the film. There is hardly any need to go into a discussion of Robert Taylor's merits as a lover. His reputation is indisputable. But such a film as "Song of Russia" serves to prove, if the fact needs to be proved again, that an actor will rise with the level of his material; Taylor's performance here is better than anything he has previously ever done.

### The Story Of the Film

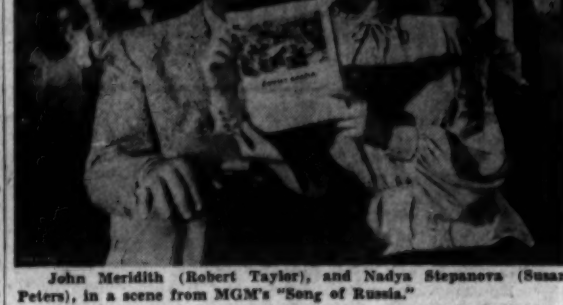
The plot outline takes you no distance at all in suggesting the brilliant know-how and know-why. From the moment the film opens with the playing of our National Anthem. The director's sharp and

intelligent eye is constantly focusing on a wealth of revealing details which merge, through voice, music and vision, into an all embracing song of friendship. Jerome Kern ("Russia Is Her Name") joins quite nicely with Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (Piano Concerto, and "Pathe-tique") in this swelling chorus.

The shouts of "the foils" who fought at Lexington for liberty come ringing clearly through the harsh cannon of "the super-men." There is much to remember in "Song of Russia": the tour of Moscow, with its kaleidoscopic view of the new Soviet world; the audience of wounded soldiers listening to the concert; the voice of the one-legged soldier who has returned to the front "because I have two arms and I can shoot." Taylor says to this soldier, hidden by the night, "I wish I could see your face; I would like to see the face of courage" and the soldier replies, "There are thousands like me!"

### Stalin Speaks To the People

And then there is the scene in which Stalin's deliberate, quiet and confident voice goes out to the people massed in great throngs in the squares, reassuring them of the fascist's ultimate defeat but warning



John Meridith (Robert Taylor), and Nadya Stepanova (Susan Peters), in a scene from MGM's "Song of Russia."

that the complacency of peace must immediately give way to an implacable destruction of mankind's hated enemy.

### The Acting Is Outstanding

A special word must be said for Susan Peters in the role of Nadya. In a huge cast which achieves notable harmony of performance, her portrayal stands out as a most unusual accomplishment, not missing a single note of a part which certainly must have called for intensive study. Robert Benchley also does well in his role as Taylor's concert manager.

"Song of Russia" pays stirring tribute to the heroism and constancy of the Soviet people. But it does more than that: it links our people strongly with theirs, and thus becomes a song of the United Nations. It is completely in tune with Tehran.

## Hollywood Celebrities Fight For Passage of Green-Lucas Bill

By Virginia Warner  
(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 14. — The names of Hollywood stars have never shone more brightly than in a two-page ad in the trade papers urging the passage of the Green-Lucas bill. "I died for nothing... if not the right to vote," says the pictured Yank who lies on the Tarawa beach.

"Mister, please don't make a dud out of the democracy I died for and you still live for."

The list of actors, directors, producers and writers who prove that they are still living for and fighting for democracy by sponsoring this ad of the Hollywood Free World Association, is too long to print here—it contains 81 names, every one of which is famous, beginning with Walter Abel and running through the alphabet to Loretta Young.

This is a sample of the best in Hollywood citizenship—the kind that is growing. The film "colony" is no longer out of this world. It's in this world, and in this fight for a better world.

### Gave Dinner For Wallace

The Hollywood Free World Association gave a dinner for Vice-President Wallace during his recent visit, to which came 250 film notables. Dudley Nichols presided. Speakers, besides the guest of honor included Governor Warren, who introduced Wallace, Walter Wanger (president of the Motion Picture Academy), Olivia De Havilland, Will Hays and Urie Bell, executive secretary of the Association.

"I am convinced that, by expressing the unexpressed thoughts of movie attendees, which I believe is a very fine thing, you can have audience appeal even greater than it is now and keep the channel of information clear as far as movies are concerned," the Vice-President said.

"We must have Democracy first in this country and in the whole world, and in all of that the movie has an extraordinary part to play."

"You are vital in your expression and I ask you to continue riding the crest of the future and be more vital than you have been in the past. Use your imagination. Use terms of general welfare, terms of a free world, brotherhood of man, fatherhood of God."

### An Organisation With Other Purposes

A horse from another literary stable is "The Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals" which was launched in the evening preceding the Free World dinner. The preservation of American ideals is a worthy purpose, and surely the best way to do it is to do everything possible to win the war which threatens their existence. Yet strangely enough the MPA for the PAI in its statement of principles seems little concerned with that. What does concern it is a rising tide of Communism, Fascism, and kindred beliefs, that seek by subversive means to undermine and change this way of life.

The absence of interest in winning the war becomes more striking as we look more closely at the people who compose the officers and executive committee of the organization. With the exception of Walt Disney, who is a vice-president, there is not one name here which has been associated with a good win-the-war picture. President is Sam Wood, who directed "For Whom the Bell Tolls," treasurer is Clarence Brown who directed "The Human Comedy," looking into the past we find that the group includes the directors of "Tovarich," "Copacabana" and "Gone With the Wind." Howard Emmett Rogers, who

collaborated on the screenplay for "Rickenbacker" is a member of the executive committee.

### We Don't Think They Will

The MPA for the PAI is all worked up about "the growing impression" that the motion picture industry is "made up of and dominated by Communists, radicals and crack-pots." Since the impression exists only in the minds of Hearst editors and the Wheelers and that ilk at Congress, together with such of their echoes as Jack Tenney, doubtless the Alliance will go to those quarters and explain how wrong the impression is, pointing with pride to such films for the preservation of American ideals as "Destination Tokyo," "Watch on the Rhine" and "Sahara."

Or will they? After all, isn't it a little peculiar for an organization that is concerned with the industry's reputation to make its first utterance an echo of the Hearst and Dies amens?

How much gas there is in the MPA tank remains to be seen, but it's pretty clear that the car is headed in the opposite direction from the majority of Americans—and that includes the majority of those in the film industry—who know that the way to preserve American ideals is to fight against the fascist enemy, and not against a bogey-man who isn't there.

### We Don't Like The Leadership

The people involved include the worst fascist-minded and anti-Semitic people in Hollywood. The chairman of the executive is James McGuinness, who is a big shot at MGM. There is the possibility of achieving real unity of all win-the-war forces in Hollywood in opposition to the outfit, which it seems is pretty generally understood realistically. A number of writers and ex-writers who were involved in the attempt to break up the Screen Writers Guild are also in this outfit.

### Japanese Artist Victim To Be Dramatized On 'Words at War'

The story of a Japanese victim of his own country's savagery will be dramatized on NBC's "Words at War" series Tuesday, Feb. 15 (11:30 P. M. EWT) in a radio adaptation of Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun."

The author tells of his early development as a painter in pre-war Japan when he swayed among various schools of art and thought of finding himself and becoming a painter of the people—the farmer and the worker; of the moment when, as a socially conscious artist, he became a political suspect and was thrown into prison with his wife as she was about to become a mother. One of the most moving parts of this autobiographical drama is the picture of Japanese prison life.

### MOTION PICTURES

"Brilliantly shining beacon in a stormy world."—DAILY WORKER.  
**SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S THE NORTH STAR**  
Original Story and Screen Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN  
Directed by LEWIS MELLANDER  
NEW VICTORIA  
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MIDNIGHT SHOW EVERY NIGHT  
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SEE HOW THE JAPS FIGHT  
**RAVAGED EARTH**  
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**PALACE NOW**  
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS  
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CITY  
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Start of "It Pays to Be Ignorant"  
Edith Fellows  
Hollywood's Singing Starlet  
OTHER BIG ACTS  
—On Screen—  
"Gildersleeve on Broadway"  
and "Smart Guy"

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IN TECHNICOLOR

## "DAILY" SPORTS

### LOWDOWN— Some Good, Some Corny Gags About the Sports World

NAT LOW

Marianna High School of Arkansas beat its arch rival, Helena, last night by a 144-16 score.

Said the Helena coach after the game: "Our defense was weak tonight."

Thanks to Walter O'Keefe, Broadway master of ceremonies for this one.

About 15 years ago the late Heywood Brown was sitting in a downtown "cafe" sipping some cokes when Knute Rockne, Notre Dame's immortal grid coach strode in. Brown, at the time had not done a daily column for close to two years.

When they were introduced, Rockne said, "Mr. Brown, I read your columns every day."

Without batting an eyelash the quick-as-a-trigger Brown replied, "Thanks Mr. Rockne, I follow the results of your Yale basketball team very closely."

Some years ago, after Maxie Baer's first fight with Joe Louis in which the Californian was knocked out in the fourth round, a Jacob's Beach character wanted to know why Maxie wasn't planning to meet Louis again.

"He can't hurt you," said the character.

To which Maxie replied, "No, but you can break an ankle falling down."

Leo Cooper, the managing editor of the AYD monthly and peppy youth magazine (which, incidentally, has some terrific sports pery youth magazine which, incidentally, has some terrific sports

On this particular occasion, Leo rolled a ball down the alley which hit the ten pin flush on the head, causing a 7-10 split.

Turning to the rest of us sitting around smiling, the unabashed Cooper, quipped "Do you concede this?"

You may have read this in the Lowdown some two years ago, but it's good enough to repeat.

A young heavyweight named Wiley Ferguson came up from Virginia and immediately won some dozen fights in the small clubs around town. He was very promising indeed and thus was given a Garden prelin.

He had never been knocked down in his life, but in this fight against a kid from Texas named Sanders Cox, he got clipped on the button and hit the canvas with a thud. But he got up without a count and staggered into another right which sent him down once more.

He went down seven times in all, each time leaping to his rubber legs without the benefit of a count.

When I asked him in the dressing room later why he hadn't taken a count, he replied, "With all those people out there watching me I was ashamed to."

And did you hear this one?

An ex-fighter was standing on the corner of Jacob's Beach, 49th and Broadway, when an out-of-towner approached him.

"Do you know where I can find the Hotel New Yorker?" the visitor inquired.

The ex-fighter, always on the lookout for dicks, replied, looking through his pockets, "Dammed if I have it."

Bill Klem, the veteran umpire, tells this one.

Bill was umpiring a game some years ago when Rabbit Maranville started to heatedly debate a decision. After some minutes of arguing, Klem drew his famous line in the dirt with his spikes. "Cross that and you're out of the game, Maranville."

Rabbit waited a moment, then walked four feet to the left, skirting the line, and began his argument all over again. For once in his life, Klem was at a loss for words.

### An Eyeful at the Waldorf-Astoria

That was quite an affair the Sports Writers Committee got up Sunday night at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Fourth War Loan Drive.

Besides raising something like \$50,000,000 the affair saw, together on the stage, such sports immortals as Babe Ruth, Carl Hubbell, Gene Sarazen, Barney Ross, Sid Luckman, Jack Dempsey, Earl Sande, Greg Rice, Eleanor Holm, Nat Holman and Alice Marble.

When this array of stars posed for photographs together, the audience fell into a hushed silence, knowing they were witnessing a once-in-a-lifetime event.

Biggest ovation of the night went to Marine Corps hero Barney Ross, who brought the place down with a prolonged and thunderous ovation.

The sports heroes were introduced in a novel manner. First some newswall shots showing them in the greatest moments, were flashed on the screen; then, when the lights went on, the hero himself was on stage in his uniform. . . . It was quite a sight to say the least—and this is the least.

### Dribbles and Set Shots:

## St. John's Only Certain Tourney Entry; Other Bits

About the only certain choice for an Invitation Tourney berth, unless they crack up completely (and that's unlikely) is St. John's which has won 12 games while dropping only two—one of them to Army's terrific unbeaten quintet.

Everything else about the rapidly approaching tourney is a jumble unless you include little known Mullenberg which knocked off Temple in Philly Saturday night.

DePaul, Rhode Island, Canisius, NYU, LIU, Rochester and other good teams all stand chances but there is nothing definite as yet. Teams have been up and down all year.

Thus the story is all St. John's which will make its second consecutive year for the Joe Lapchick Indians. . . . The team has rolled 691 points in their 14 games as against 539 points for the opposition, a scoring record second only to the LIU Blackbirds who have amassed 712 tallies in two less games.

We went to press too early last night, as usual, to get in the results of the Notre Dame-NYU game but if the Violets win it then you can bet they will be in the tourney which will probably mean three local teams in the spring court classic for LIU likewise stands a good chance.

Sid Trubowitz, the sleek ace of the City College Beavers, had already reached the 200-point total in scoring. Truby has an even 200 tallies, which is tops for the city.

Walter Budko and Vinale Lordero of Columbia are in second and third places respectively with 188 and 178 markers while LIU's Negro star, Eddie Younger, is in fourth with 140 points in only 12 games, five less than Columbia has played. . . . Which means that Eddie will probably overtake

Another good job is being done by Red Rolfe, the former Yankee baseball great, who has brought his Yale team along swiftly after a slow start. . . . Yale brought its season to a close the other night with a 46-34 win over Connecticut. It has 14 wins to 6 losses. —NAT LOW.

## Bummy Best Boomed Battler In Beak Busting Business

By Phil Gordon

Boxing fans hate Bummy Davis to a fare-thee-well, but as long as they pay and pay heavily for their gastric dislikes then Bummy, the Brownsville Fauntleroy, doesn't exactly give a damn.

Left hooking Bummy is about the most boomed fighter in the business—but also one of the best paid. The fans come to see him get his block knocked off—but they usually stay around to see him win. Except for his fights with Lou Ambers and Fritz Zivie, the Gentle One has never taken a real shellacking.

Over a long stretch his foe has been on the receiving end of his port side slams and they don't like it.

But on Friday he may really have to buckle down to work if he's not to allow the fans the delight of seeing him get plastered from pillar to post.

Bob Montgomery is the boy who may do it for Bob is a body beller and our Hallowed Hero doesn't like it down where the food goes after supper.

However the fight may go, it will be something, for both gentlemen like to mix it. . . . While waiting for Friday to roll around, let's take a look at some of the facts of life about our Baby Faced Fauntleroy.

Al Davis boxed in the four-round opening bout on the first

boxing show staged by promoter Mike Jacobs when the 20th Century Sporting Club took over boxing at Madison Square Garden.

That was on Oct. 29, 1937. The program was headlined by Henry Armstrong and Percy Sarren. In the curtain-raiser four Davis defeated Benny Rubane in four rounds.

Davis also engaged in the only six round main event to take place in the Garden in the past dozen years. He knocked out his neighborhood rival Bernie Friedkin in the fourth round of a scheduled sixer on July 21, 1938.

Davis's Garden gates have been as follows: against Mickey Fieber, \$31,802; Tony Cansoner, \$30,713; Tippy Larkin, \$43,522; Lou Ambers, \$66,749; Tony Martellano, \$20,246; Fritz Zivie, \$44,941.

Since getting his medical discharge from the Army Davis has boxed 19 times. He won 11 by knock-out, two by decisions; he fought two draws, lost four decisions.

Up to the Zivie bout at the Garden Nov. 15, 1940 this last appearance Davis had never lost a single round on a foul in his 19 comeback fights.

## Music News

Edith Sewell, dramatic soprano, will make her Town Hall debut Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M. This prominent pupil of Alberto Sgarbi has behind her numerous successes in opera and concert programs.

She has sung the difficult prima donna role of "Aida" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" with return engagements by popular request.

Since this work with the Mosconi Opera, and Brooklyn Academy of Music she has toured the southern USO centers with the Flak Jubilee Singers, and appeared at various army camps and canteens.

After a triumphant beginning of her 1944 season at the Harlem YWCA, her fan mail has warranted this New York recital.

With the first female guest conductor in its history, the New York Little Symphony Orchestra, of which Joseph Barone is founder-director, will give its third concert of the current season in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Friday evening (Feb. 25) at 8:30 o'clock.

The organization—which holds the threefold purpose of providing New York orchestral debuts for meritorious young American performing musicians; offering premiere and repeat hearings of significant new American compositions; and presenting rarely heard old manuscript music with a chamber ensemble of the size for which the early classical composers wrote.

Will introduce at this time the first New York performance of an "Elegy" by the young American composer, Anthony Donato, and will also present in their New York debuts with orchestra the soprano, Erma Erickson, and Dorothy Holcomb, who will be on the podium to lead the orchestra composed of 30 members of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony for the second half of the program.

Nathan Milstein, outstanding violin virtuoso, is soloist with the New

York Philharmonic-Symphony, Dr. Arthur Rodach, conducting. In Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D major Sunday, February 20. (WABC-CBS, 3:00 to 4:30 P. M. EWT).

The balance of the program consists of Mozart's Symphony in G minor, No. 40 (K. 550), and the Scherzo in G minor from Mendelssohn's Octet for Strings.

Carl Van Doren presents a new chapter of "The American Scriptures," intermission feature.

Russian-born Milstein studied violin with both Auer and Ysaye. Before making American debut in 1928, he toured Russia with the famed pianist, Vladimir Horowitz.

The Tchaikovsky Concerto, which Milstein is to play, was originally dedicated to the violinist's teacher, Leopold Auer. But when Auer declared the work "unplayable," Tchaikovsky withdrew the dedication.

For two years, no violinist was sufficiently courageous to attempt the work in public. However, it was at last performed by Brodsky in Vienna in 1880 when critics and public proved hostile to what is now one of the most popular of all violin concertos.

The Soviet Union's nationality policy and the greater autonomy granted to the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. will be one of the topics discussed by the Honorable James E. Murray, Senator of Montana, at a meeting at the Majestic Theatre, Sunday February 27th, 2:30 P. M. It was announced by Zlatko Balokovic, Chairman of the Nationalities Division of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The meeting will pay tribute to the Red Army on the occasion of the 26th Anniversary of the Red Army Day commemorating the first Soviet victory against the German

invasion forces of Narva in 1918. The event takes on special significance in view of the fact that Narva is at present the scene of the Red Army's current drive.

In addition to Senator Murray and other leading Americans, the program will include addresses by Soviet representatives and a colorful dramatic presentation by the nationalities groups of New York illustrating the spirit of unity and friendship of the 70 peoples of the U.S.S.R. fighting side by side in the Red Army.

Individuals and organizations are urged to reserve their seats in advance at 232 Madison Avenue, Murray Hill 3-2080.

**Radio Highlights**  
5-5:30 P. M. WNYC—Music for Young People. Greenwald House concert by Milton Wittgenstein, flutist, and Harry Mayer, pianist.  
5:30-6:30 P. M. WNYC—Coolidge String Orchestra.  
11:40-12 P. M. WGB—Sinfonietta, directed by Arthur Fiedler.

4-4:55 P. M. WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra.  
5-5:15 P. M. WQXR—Lita Sergio, contralto.  
5:15 P. M. WABC—Jazz Orchestra.  
7-7:15 P. M. WQXR—Five Star Vocal.  
8-8:30 P. M. WJZ—Duffy's Variety, Ed Gardner.  
9-9:30 P. M. WABC—Report to the Nation.  
10-10:30 P. M. WABC—Fourth War Bond Drive.  
10:30 P. M. WJZ—Play-Play Station, Comedy.  
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**THE STAGE**  
"A Gripping Play."  
Ralph Warner, Daily Worker

**"DECISION"**  
BELASCO  
EVEN. 1st. 8:10. Mat. Sat. Sun. & Feb. 22  
5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."  
—ATKINSON, Times

**LIFE WITH FATHER**  
HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY  
269 SEATS at \$1.10  
EVERETT THEATRE, Broadway at 40th Street  
EVEN. 8:10. Mat. WED. SAT. & Feb. 22  
5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."  
—ATKINSON, Times

**MEXICAN HAYRIDE**  
MICHAEL TODD presents  
BOBBY CLARK in  
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields  
SONGS BY COLE PORTER  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway at 40th St. CL. 7:30  
EVEN. 8:10. Mat. WED. SAT. & Feb. 22

**THE THEATRE GUILD presents**  
PAUL ROBESON  
in the Marston Webster Production  
**Othello**  
JOSE FERNER  
MARSHALL WEINSTEIN — JAMES MONROE  
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 46th St. Even. 8:30 Sat. 8:00  
CL. 8:00. Mat. WED. SAT. & Feb. 22

**THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present**  
**WINGED VICTORY**  
by  
**MOSS HART**  
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Shows  
Part, Nightly Incl. Sunday (2nd Per. Monday)  
Mat. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY  
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. at 2nd. LA. 4-422





## And Now Dewey

WE HAVE had a full dress rehearsal by outstanding aspirants for the Republican presidential nomination. The last Lincoln Day contribution came from Governor Dewey, and he presented a sorry spectacle. This newest of the "new bloods" of the Republican Party had to say something about foreign policy. He has remained mute on that question ever since his rush to proclaim the need for an Anglo-American combination to offset the Soviet Union at the time of the Mackinac Republican conference. In his Lincoln Day speech Dewey shows himself a master of evasion, for which the Mackinac Resolution is specially tailored to accommodate a Fish or a Dewey, a Bricker as well as a Clare Hoffman.

No one will be led far astray by the Governor's rather piteous attempt to bask in the glory of the Moscow and Tehran conferences. It is only now that he even as much as mentions them, and he does it only because of the force of public opinion, which is sure to show itself very dissatisfied with any attempt to reduce the meaning of those conferences to the evasive generalities of a Governor who is known best in the field of foreign policy by his own contributions to anti-Soviet sentiment.

How bankrupt the New York Governor is can be seen from his brave attempt to find political sustenance in the issue of "states' rights," which has served the purpose of reaction from the time of the conflict over slavery to the present attempt to rob the soldiers of their vote. Partisanship against Roosevelt and a discordant appeal to reactionary sectional interests are the chief contributions of Dewey, as of Governor Bricker, to the 1944 elections.

The Lincoln Day performance of the Republican hopefuls is itself the best answer to Willkie's claim that the Republican Party offers any acceptable alternative to Roosevelt. In his Boston speech, Earl Browder put the issue clearly and forcibly when he said that the re-election of President Roosevelt and the realization of the Tehran program provide the road to security and a stable peace. Roosevelt is needed by the nation, and it is up to patriotic citizens to unite and convince Roosevelt that his reelection can be assured without any serious diversion of his attention from the needs of the war.

## Bullitt and Tehran

BULLITT'S championship of the Polish emigre government in London runs true to form. One Munichite supports another. The Polish Cabinet is a combination of all the elements which made Munich and which now hope to restore Munichism to power in a post-war Poland. Bullitt has Munichite laurels on his own right.

One rather obvious lesson of the Bullitt incident is that Munichism and anti-Sovietism still remain a formidable obstacle to joint victory and an enduring peace. Another is that the supporters of the reactionary Polish clique are concerned neither with the liberation of Europe nor with ensuring post-war collaboration with the Soviet Union and our other allies. To them the Polish issue is still another pretext for continuing their struggle against the Roosevelt coalition policy.

The historic accord of Tehran did not in itself defeat the pro-fascist forces at work within our country. What it did do was to establish more favorable conditions for bringing about their defeat. These conditions arise from the fact that Britain, the Soviet Union and our country took joint decisions for the military defeat of Hitler Germany and made political decisions looking towards post-war cooperation to establish an enduring peace.

These decisions have to be carried out in

life. They are not automatically assured. They have to be fought for. And the fight involves the biggest and sharpest military and political struggle in the history of our nation.

Bullitt is an example of the kind of enemy we face at home. The Polish question is an example of the kind of issue such elements use in their attempt to undermine, distort and divert our national effort away from the path set at Tehran. Bullitt's threat of a post-war war against the Soviet Union to set the Polish question "right" is an indication of the alternative to the post-war peace held forth at Tehran.

One can multiply the examples which point to the real threat of fascism at home and a third world war.

And such a threat cannot be fought with a blueprint. If the Tehran accord were merely a blueprint, without foundation in the realities of the present moment, it would be worthless. Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill did not get together to paint a watercolor. They assessed the real relations which already have resulted from this war and on the basis of which it is possible to agree upon a common course of action which will assure their joint objectives of victory and an enduring peace.

Tehran is a program of struggle. Those who want Tehran will have to fight for it, against the most reactionary forces in history. We have on our side the forward movement of history, which is, however, not self-propelled. It is the men and women of progress who through their struggle make history move forward.

## Wise and LaGuardia

THE conference called by the American Jewish Congress the past week-end is symptomatic of the increasingly organized, and national character, of the movement against anti-Semitism. American Jews are resisting, openly and bravely, this un-American evil. But it is not their movement alone. The committee recently organized by Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, and including in its ranks Henry Wallace and Wendell L. Willkie, indicates that all Americans—not only the Jews—have a most urgent part to play in defending the nation from the inroads of Hitler's doctrines.

Last week-end's conference distinguished itself by urging unity of all Americans in this fight, and insisting that anti-Semitism must be brought out into the open. It insisted also that anti-Semitic actions are not merely the pranks of "wayward children" or adult "misfits," but evidence of organized fascist activities in the city. To fight these Nazi doings, the widest unity of all progressives, of labor, of civic-minded groups that have generally been ranged behind the LaGuardia administration is absolutely necessary.

We think Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was quite right when his criticisms of the Mayor's action in the Drew case were tempered with a wholehearted support of what Mayor LaGuardia has meant for New York's citizenry. For there is no denying that however much the Mayor often irritates his best friends, his administration represents the unity of all forward-looking elements in the community.

The Mayor himself is a staunch democrat, whose position against Hitlerism has been made clear over many, many years. While Patrolman Drew is still on the police force there is evidence of some progress in the Police Commissioner's warning against anti-Semitism, and the renewed consciousness of our educators and public officials in this same respect.

Rabbi Wise makes a most important contribution when he couples the demand that anti-Semitism be ended in New York with the insistence that all foes of anti-Semitism keep uppermost in mind the achievements of the LaGuardia administration.



Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.

I WOULD not venture to read the mind of Charlie Michelson, the Democratic publicity man, as he was munched away at his fish and listened to Governor John Bricker of Ohio at a National Press Club luncheon the other day.

But it seems to me that if Michelson were asked to pick the Republican Presidential candidate he would enthusiastically choose Handsome John Bricker.

Harrison Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been variously called the "soft underbelly of the Republican Party" and a fictional character dreamed up by Michelson. I had some doubts myself about the existence of John Bricker which grew because I was unable to attend the initial ceremonies which marked his unveiling as a Republican candidate.

But I did see him in the flesh at the Press Club. And it was my impression that even if he didn't exist it might be worth while to create him as the President's principal opponent in the November election.

BRICKER beat his fist on the air and proclaimed: "I favor local and state government." In a listless monotone he said apropos of nothing at all: "Let us lift up our arms and pray."

He was asked if he thought isolationism would be a campaign issue. "Isolationism is not an issue," he said. "We have fought two wars in the interest of world-wide." Then he paused, cleared his throat, raked his brain and ended the sentence with the word "contacts." He seemed genuinely perplexed about the reason we had fought two wars.

John O'Donnell, the political columnist of the New York Daily News, did his best for Bricker. He is "admirable, honest and thoroughly competent." But O'Donnell was forced to conclude that Bricker was just "a bit too solid."

And what will be the effect of the victory? These countries are living in an economy of capitalism. The national economy of each of these countries has "collapsed"—it is the national economy that has "collapsed," not capitalism. These people are not looking for a "collapse" of anything except the Hitler-Quisling states. When that is accomplished, they look forward to the rebuilding of their national economies and not the "collapse" of anything. Governments established by the peoples of these countries by their own free choice will, beyond the slightest doubt, include all political parties that have fought against fascism and the Nazi invaders; and by popular choice there will doubtless be many far-reaching reforms. If in the case of any country socialism is introduced, it will, beyond question, be by majority decision through non-violent procedure. We are sufficiently acquainted with European countries and the stage of their economic development to assume that generally speaking, governments composed of all parties will not undertake to abolish capitalism in the reconstruction period.

The second questioner seemingly wishes to include in his question the proposition of civil war after the victory over the Germans; and doubtless he is having trouble with his conscience over it is a matter of principle. As a cure for his trouble I would prescribe a studious reading of the third chapter of Engels' Anti-Dühring. He must learn not to make the mistake of Dr. Duerhing who, as Engels said, was trying to settle questions on the basis of "formal principles derived from thought" ("derived by thought out of itself")—and not from the external world. For scientific results—and Marxism is the only science of this field—"the principles are only valid insofar as they are in conformity with . . . history."

And in "conformity with history" in Europe today—who would make civil war against whom? Where? In Yugoslavia the peoples' government will in all likelihood include Marshal Tito; it will also include other sincere patriots of other parties that have fought to drive the invader out and have agreed that all questions concerning the type of state and all else in the future of Yugoslavia shall be determined by the majority of Yugoslavs. The governments of all the continent freed from the invader will be in a like character, and the French provisional government of de Gaulle already indicates it. Who will make civil war against whom? The Nazis have succeeded, it is true, in bringing about civil war between Yugoslavians through their agent Mikhailovich; and something similar in Greece; but this will go down with the overthrow of Hitler.

Obviously it will be the duty of all sincere people "to prevent civil war" when Europe and Asia shall have been freed of the "filthy, bloody morass of bureaucratic-military institutions," to use an expression that Marx applied to the states of con-

tinental Europe in the last century. Marx said, and Engels and Lenin and Stalin repeated, that the inevitability of civil war on the continent of Europe arose out of the fact that such a "morass" existed and made the next stage of social progress impossible without the "smashing" of such states.

Such states exist now on the European Continent only as Hitler states. We are "smashing" them. The democratic states that will be set up by the peoples of Europe will be supported by all enlightened mankind. It will be "our duty to prevent civil war." The Spanish Communists understood this matter fully when in 1937 at Barcelona they took effective part in suppressing the insurrection against the Spanish Republican government by the Trotskyites instigated by the Italian general staff, on the ground that it was "capitalist." We can't be fooled.

To the third questioner I would reply: It is true that Lenin said, and said correctly: "Great questions in the life of nations are settled only by force." But Lenin was asserting a great deal more than the inevitability of force in the great affairs of nations. He was also asserting the effectiveness of force in such affairs. The sentence quoted here states that by the employment of such force the great affairs in the life of nations can be and are "settled."

Let us not be pacifists, who think that "force settles nothing." When huge military victories are won by forces in the hands of the progressive democratic elements of history, "great affairs in the life of nations are settled." That is, they are moved irrevocably to a higher plane of development.

Concretely, what is being "settled" in this war? The organized application of the most colossal force ever assembled, and "only by force" in the sense and degree that Lenin meant it, what is the change that is being brought about? What is being won?

By the force employed in this war we are winning the right to settle future affairs in the life of nations without force. What we are "settling by force" in this war is the capacity of the peoples of the world for a long period to proceed along the path of social progress by orderly, non-violent measures. I am not sure that is what we mean by the Marxist Stalin, as well as by the non-Marxist heads of the two great capitalist states, when they say they believe it will be a peace "for many generations."

Or do you disagree with the Marxist (and general democratic) view that force settles things?

The next question, to be answered in tomorrow's Daily Worker will be: "Why not answer Mike Gold's question: 'As for pledging to aid capitalism to stabilize itself, this is a pill fit only for a horse. Where is the human who can swallow it?'"

## THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

# Handsome John Bricker

By Adam Lapin

which is a polite way of putting it—and that he would be haunted by the ghost of Harding.

The best that can be said for Bricker is that he is an "honest Harding." And complete mediocrity can only be sold once in a generation as the indispensable virtue of an American President.

Bricker's "ideas" are, of course, completely acceptable to John O'Donnell. After all, he gets them straight from the Chicago Tribune. He is against Roosevelt. He is against "bureaucracy." He is against public housing. He is against labor. He is against a Federal ballot for servicemen. He pays only the merest lip service to international cooperation—always followed with a warning against a "world state."

THE rulers of the McCormick-Patterson newspaper axis and the high command of the Republican Party, know perfectly well, however that they will have to do better than Bricker. He was given his chance by his carefully pre-arranged Washington debut, and he just couldn't make the grade.

The truth is that Bricker was never more than a stop-Willkie candidate—and a stalking horse for Senator Taft. As O'Donnell put it, "If the Bricker strength fades, then Brother Taft will inherit the Midwest delegates of his brother from Ohio."

Taft himself is badly discredited, and if he obviously had no chance at the convention, Bricker's votes could be shifted to Governor Dewey, at the moment the likeliest candidates of the dominant Hoover-Taft cabal in the Republican Party. Or they could be shifted to General MacArthur or Governor Warren of California—or any other anti-Willkie candidate.

Nor is it ruled out that the Republican big-wigs will in the end gather around Willkie as their only hope of beating Roosevelt. Willkie has already made substantial concessions to them.

PERSONALLY I am convinced that the MacArthur candidacy is more a serious threat than is generally realized. Raymond Clapper's dispatches from MacArthur's headquarters indicated that the general was not adverse to being struck by Presidential lightning.

And Senator Arthur Vandenberg, never known for advocating lost causes, is an active MacArthur booster. Vandenberg is a Presidential hopeful, and would hardly back MacArthur unless he thought the movement had some political reality from which he could hope to profit.

MacArthur could be used as the symbol of a militant Pacific First drive—which on the eve of the great invasion of Europe might become as dangerous as the Peace Now movement or more so. Signs of the revival of a Pacific First movement are seen in the newly formed "Federated Organizations for Bataan" which exploits the grief of the parents of the men who fought in the Philippines.

Original sponsor of the organization was George Djangaroff, a White Russian who once had \$25,000 transferred to Rep. Ham Fish as a payment from the bloody Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic. Djangaroff has now been kicked out, but officials of the new movement openly state that their purpose is to put more emphasis on the war in the Pacific. The head of the organization is a former America Firster, and speakers at the first meeting included such worthies as the Tarbell Fuchrer, Senator Bob Reynolds, and Rep. Alfred Knutson, the defeatist Minnesota Congressman.

The MacArthur movement could be expected to make every effort to use both the glamor of the general's name and the genuine indignation of the people at Japanese atrocities for a Pacific First campaign. I am inclined to be more concerned about this than about the platitudes of Handsome John Bricker.

# The Proposed C. P. Changes

By Robert Minor

"Would civil war in Europe bring about the collapse of the capitalist system and the establishment of socialism?"

"Why should it be our duty to prevent civil war?"

"Didn't you, yourself, Mr. Minor, quote Lenin as saying: 'Great affairs in the life of nations are settled only by force?'"

Look at it concretely. "Civil war in Europe" today and this summer mean armed uprisings against the German conquerors and Quisling governments, by the people of Yugoslavia, Greece, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and other countries in support of, and to be supported by, the landing of the American and British armies on the European continent, the establishment of the second front. There is nothing more inevitable or more necessary than such a civil war, which is, more correctly, national war of liberation.

Under the circumstances, why speak of "civil war" in the abstract?

The peoples of occupied Europe are engaged in actions ranging from sporadic violence to full-fledged civil war conducted by many divisions, as in Yugoslavia. The purpose of these mass movements is to drive out or destroy the German armies and to destroy the Quisling governments established by the Germans. United in this purpose are all classes and parties opposed to the foreign invader.

The masses of people are drawn into this movement as they are, with no conditions imposed except that of patriotism. The best illustration is that of Yugoslavia, where masses of the small business classes, bankers, the largest capitalists, professional classes, peasants, Catholic priests, trade union leaders and masses of workers—men and women of all parties including bourgeois democrats, Communists and monarchists—are united in a life-and-death struggle for the fatherland. They are united as well in their support of the leadership of their best military commander, Marshal Tito, who is trusted all the more because he is a Communist.

What is the motive that actuates these people? If we are not dreaming we know that the purpose of these masses is not to "bring about the collapse of the capitalist system." Their concern is not "the establishment of socialism," but to drive out or destroy the German armies and the Quislings. The Communist parties of France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, and of all the countries of Europe are united with all other patriotic parties in this purpose and bear a heavy share of the responsibility of all such parties to carry through the war as a war of national liberation.

Obviously it will be the duty of all sincere people "to prevent civil war" when Europe and Asia shall have been freed of the "filthy, bloody morass of bureaucratic-military institutions," to use an expression that Marx applied to the states of con-

# BETWEEN the LINES

Week-end Gleanings

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Whatever the full story of our troubles at the Anzio beach-head, the much bigger story that history will some day tell revolves around the entire conception of the Italian campaign. I can't forget Churchill's speech last July in which he told us that Marshal Badoglio must deliver Italy wholesale. Nothing of the kind has happened. And Churchill's speech in September, in which he claimed that we could not make a landing further north in Italy, say at Genoa, because we lacked fighter protection. We might have tried it, Churchill admitted, had we been bolder. A week later, the people of Corsica showed us some boldness and tossed the Nazis out of their island in no time. And the Italian armies threw the Germans out of Sardinia. Both of these islands, which we have held for almost six months, are within fighter plane distance of Genoa, that is, of northern Italy and the Po valley.

So you can worry about what has gone wrong at Anzio, but I should like to be told, (somebody when it doesn't matter) why the industrial, political, strategic heart of Italy, which is in the North, was not invaded all during the winter? Why the bombings of Turin and Milan were accentuated last summer, when the people were marching in the streets, whereas no bombs have fallen on these cities in recent months? Why Marshal Badoglio was never held to the condition of delivering Italy wholesale?

The Finnish Social-Democrats are making a big fuss over their eagerness for peace. We shall no doubt be treated to a spectacle of a most discredited camouflaged endeavor to escape the consequences of their own policies. No doubt, we shall be hearing from William Bullitt about the workers and peasants who represented Finland and how nasty are the British, but especially the Russians, to insist on unconditional surrender.

By the way, have you ever thought of the fact that the United States will have no say in the imposition of peace terms on Finland? We are not at war with that country, and therefore cannot make peace with it. Had we declared war any time in the last year, Finland could have been knocked out in no time. Now our failure to declare war leaves us out of the diplomatic negotiations.

The Greek-American Labor Committee, 333 W. 28th St., N. Y., sends along a new pamphlet, "Greece Fights for Freedom," which asserts that "over 80 per cent of Greece is administered and controlled by the National Liberation Front (EAM) and associated groups representing all shades of democratic opinion. With the exception of the larger cities and strategic roads, no section of Greece from Athens to the Albanian border is controlled by the Germans. The ELAS, military arm of the Liberation Front, has a regular army of more than 30,000, and reserves of more than 175,000."

Be wary of the stories from Cairo, where the government-in-exile looks forth about unity of the EAM and the so-called Andartes band, of Col. Napoleon Zervas. This gentleman is widely considered the Greek Mikhailovich.

Remember the massacre of Italian laborers by the dictator of San Domingo, General Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, back in the mid-thirties? The same kind of thing is still going on. Mr. Calleja, secretary of the Dominican United Front writes us. But this time, Dominican anti-fascists continue to be murdered. The Spanish-language paper, "Pueblos Hispanos" in its issue of Jan. 23rd publishes a full page . . . the names of recent martyrs of Trujillo's dictatorship.

Apologies are in order from this column to A. A. Knopf, publishers of John Hersey's powerful novel, "A Bell for Adano." We said that the book had been published, and then withdrawn upon protest from the AMG. . . the story, you know, is how an Italian-American major with the AMG tries to help an Italian village to democracy, but meets interference from certain off-published, quick-tempered general. My reliable informant reliably mis-informed me. It seems the book was only postponed, not withdrawn. Seems the War Department OK'd it despite references to the off-published, quick-tempered general. Appears that the only ones to be influenced by the AMG were the Book of the Month Club editors. I hope this time I have the story straight.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

February 15, 1939

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Silver Shirts, notorious anti-Semitic outfit with close Nazi tie-ups, has printed for public distribution 5,000 copies of a speech by a member of the Dies Committee, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, R., of New Jersey.

In announcing a special edition of the Thomas speech, Liberation, the official Silver Shirt organ, described it as a "scathing indictment of Jewish New-Dealism from beginning to end."

This makes the second time in two weeks that the Silver Shirts has gone to bat for the Dies Committee.

NEW YORK CITY—Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union and Bronx City Councilman, became the proud father of a baby boy Monday.

The Union president was congratulated in the City Council during yesterday's session.

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